THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE TWO CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1864. [PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE REBEL RAID.

Our Troops Driven from Hagerstown.

THE RAID A HEAVY ONE.

Thirty Thousand Rebels About to Isolate Washington from the North.

MIDDLETOWN VALLEY, BOONSBORO, HAGERSTOWN, AND GREENCASTLE IN POSSESSION OF THE REBELS.

They are Marching Down the Cumberland Valley Towards Harrisburg.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, July 7.—The Rebels drove a regular company of United States troops (the advance cavalry of this department) out of Hagerstown yesterday, with a loss of a few wounded and two killed.

Our force numbered only seventy; it had driven the Rebels out of the town the day before, taking three prisoners—one lieutenant and two privates.

Our Regulars retreated to the State line at three this morning. The Chambersburg Bank has sent all its money to this point. All business in Chambersburg is stopped. Cannon are planted in the streets, and a strong determination is exhibited by the citizens to defend the place against any mere raiding parties.

General Couch came here from Chambersburg this morning on a special train.

The authorities here think the raid a very heavy one; at least thirty thousand Rebels are on the march, they say.

There is an expectation of hearing soon from General Hunter in the enemy's rear, in the direction of Williamsport, Maryland. His troops are expected to reach Cumberland over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The enemy's line of march seems tending towards Washington and Baltimore. The railroad north of Frederick City is the first object apparently. This is to separate Washington from the North.

If not successful in that, they will return, sweeping everything before them in the Cumberland valley on their retreat towards Virginia.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 7, 2 P. M.—Passengers who left Frederick this morning, say great excitement continued there, and citizens are leaving there for a safe retreat, in all directions.

No Rebels had yet appeared in the town, but were seen in small cavalry squads not far off prowling over the country.

It is not believed they are in any force near the place. Latest advices from Middletown Valley, Boonsboro', and Hagerstown, represent them in possession of all these places, plundering unrestrictedly, and the people stampeding rapidly.

They commit all sorts of outrages and depredations. Passengers just arrived over the Northern Central this morning say the Rebels captured Greencastle yesterday, and were marching on Chambersburg, down the Cumberland Valley towards Harrisburg, destroying railroads, bridges, and public property at all points, and stealing horses, &c.

It is believed their intention is to cut the Pennsylvania Railroad and burn or destroy, if possible, all the bridges across the Susquehanna and elsewhere, within reach. The alarm is very great. This raid is chiefly cavalry, and said not to be very large. There are hopes of opposing and driving it back.

The whole valley is in perfect consternation, and people are endeavoring to organize the militia. All the roads are filled with refugees driving cattle, hauling valuables, &c.

General Hunter has not been definitely heard from, but he is believed to be coming down through Western Virginia. Sigel holds Harper's Ferry. General Wallace is in command at Frederick.

The damage to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad extends fifty miles west of Harper's Ferry. The Franklin Railroad is being again destroyed, and the Cumberland Valley road doubtless shares the same fate. No one knows the number of invading Rebels.

They are generally believed to number not over 10,000 infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Thus far it is considered only a plundering raid; but may be the precursor of another formidable offensive invasion.

Some suppose Lee will abandon Richmond and follow, leaving only enough to man the fortifications. His supplies being cut off on one side, he, in desperation, attempts to get them on the other.

To make the best of it, things look uncomfortable. Our people, however, are busy.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—There is nothing further that is reliable from the Rebel raid. The War Department seems to be perfectly confident of its ability to meet every emergency.

THE GRAND CAMPAIGN.

General Wilson's Losses Greatly Exaggerated—Good News expected soon—Probable Speedy Successes both East and West—Important Movement in Arkansas, Etc.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The mail steamer *Charlotte Vanderbilt* arrived from City Point this forenoon. She brings no news from the army of particular importance. It was ascertained that the reports of General Wilson's losses were much exaggerated. Four of his guns were recaptured from the enemy.

FAVORABLE MILITARY NEWS EXPECTED.

Notwithstanding the Rebel raid into Maryland, and the distrust in the state of affairs, as shown by commercial men in the high price of gold, there is reason to believe that favorable military news will soon be made known to the public. By the measures that have been taken to guard Pennsylvania, it is believed that the Rebels will not be in sufficient force to do any material damage.

Very good news is expected from General Sherman—nothing less, in fact, than the capture of Atlanta. Military men here say that with the loss of Kenesaw mountain, the Rebels cannot reasonably hope to hold Atlanta, as there are no positions beyond the Chattahoochee at all equal to those on this side of it. Good news is also shortly expected from General Grant's army. It is believed that Petersburg will shortly be in our hands.

It is well understood that nothing the Rebels can do, by way of the Shenandoah valley, will induce General Grant to send any portion of his army to the defense of Washington. Movements are now under way for largely reinforcing General Grant's army by veteran troops from points of less vital importance than is Richmond. —*N. Y. World.*

—It was B. B. C. Durfee, of Fall River, Massachusetts (says the *Press*), a young freshman at Yale College, who recently gave that lucky institution $90,000, and didn't want his name published.

EXTRA!

FIFTH EDITION!

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

HEAVY FIRING ON WEDNESDAY MORNING.

NO MORE SICK AND WOUNDED AT CITY POINT.

MORE ABOUT THE RAID.

THE FIGHT AT HAGERSTOWN

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From City Point.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The mail steamer *Keyport* arrived here this morning from City Point. At ten o'clock yesterday morning, the hour at which the *Keyport* left City Point, heavy firing was heard there from the direction of Petersburg, but it was not known at City Point whether it was anything more than an artillery duel.

The *Keyport* brought up Mr. Joel Parr and family, refugees from Virginia. Parr resided in Prince George county, about thirteen miles southeast of Petersburg, and was the only man in the county who proved true to the old flag. Parr was arrested by the Rebel authorities for his Union sentiments, and committed to prison, but he was released a few days ago, and succeeded in making his way into our lines with his family.

The hospitals at City Point have been cleared of nearly all the sick and wounded, and many members of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions are going home.

The Fight at Hagerstown.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The *Star* says:—We have information direct from Hagerstown to the effect that on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock a Rebel squad, consisting of fifteen cavalry men, commanded by Lieutenant Sharer, formerly of Martinsburg, Va., entered that place. This force appeared to be a reconnoitring party, and they had only been in the town a few minutes when a detachment of Regular Cavalry from Carlisle, Pa., commanded by Lieutenant McLean, dashed into the place.

A brief fight immediately ensued in the streets of Hagerstown, which resulted in the Rebels being driven out of the town, with the loss of a lieutenant and two privates, taken prisoners.

About half an hour after this fight the Rebels again entered the town, their forces consisting of cavalry and mounted infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel McLean, of the Union Cavalry, finding his force too small to cope with the larger number of Rebels, slowly fell back to the Pennsylvania line, carrying with him his prisoners.

The Rebels, after entering the town, set to work to destroy the telegraph line, but they had made no demonstration against the railroad when our informant left.

They also plundered many of the stores, but seem to have adopted a different plan from the one they pursued last summer, as they now make no distinction between Rebel sympathizers and Unionists.

Many of the Rebel citizens of the town, perhaps anticipating this treatment, ran their horses into Pennsylvania.

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

How the Fourth was Spent Before Petersburg—Salutes Fired with Shotted Guns, Etc.

CITY POINT, July 5.—The great day for which devout Yankees believe "all other days were made," passed by in the most prosaic manner imaginable. It was ushered in by no gaudy pageantry, ringing of bells, or thunder of artillery.

The stillness of the morning air was not even broken by the firing of a national salute; but the day opened and closed with but little manifest enthusiasm, and the ordinary army avocations were in most instances pursued all day. A pussy salute from some asthmatic, wheezy, old navy guns, and a liberal display of bunting from the vessels here and at Bermuda Hundred, comprised the sole attempt to celebrate the day.

It proved by far the quietest Fourth of July within my recollection; quieter here, surrounded by "grim-visaged war," than in the humblest village of the North. The folds of our flags, that greeted the first beams of the rising sun, were soiled and battle-torn, but dyed with the blood of heroic defenders. Our guns, which under other circumstances would have heralded the advent of the nation's birthday, were hacked, battered, rusty, and silent.

The heart of the army was warmly aglow with patriotic emotions and recollections of other anniversaries, but found no utterance in empty show or idle demonstration. The blood, carnage and desolation of the past two months are too fresh in the minds of our men to admit of vain display, rioting or debauchery in the very presence of the foe. The day was seriously, and all the more properly remembered and observed.

Contrary to the general expectation, there was no attack made on either side during the day or night. The Rebels expected an assault, as we learned in various ways, and made arrangements to resist us vigorously at every point. For two or three days Lee has been marching and countermarching his troops between Richmond and Petersburg. The precise object he has in view has not been ascertained. Some suppose it indicates an evacuation of the outposts, and the concentrating of his entire army in smaller compass.

THE REBEL GENERAL JOHNSTON — HUNTER'S OPPONENTS.

No allusions are made in the Rebel papers to the appointment of Johnston to command the army of Virginia. The former report was probably untrue. Nor do they throw any light on the strength or present location of the force sent in pursuit of Hunter. It is understood here to have been Ewell's whole corps, and is supposed to be on the upper Potomac, somewhere in the vicinity of Martinsburg by this time.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

Five locomotives and about one hundred cars are running continually between this and Clark's station—six miles out on the Petersburg Railroad—transporting supplies and forage for men and animals. Other preparations are being made that point to a permanent occupation of City Point. A frame building, containing four rooms about fifteen feet square, is being erected near the dock to accommodate the United States mails and the employees of the railroad, which is one good sized straw showing the direction of the wind.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Flour firm, and advanced 75c; sales of 30,000 bbls. State at $10·50@11·00; Ohio, $11·50@12; Southern, $12·50@14. Wheat advanced 10@15c; sales of 140,000 bushels Chicago Spring at [illegible]; Milwaukie Club, [illegible]; Red Western, [illegible]. Corn firm; sales of 60,000 bush at 160c. Beef firm. Pork firm at $44·75@44·12½. Lard firm. Whisky steady at $1·77@1·80.

Stocks dull—Chicago and Rock Island, 111½; Cumberland preferred, 66; Illinois Central scrip, 130¾; Michigan Southern, 92½; do guaranteed, 140; New York Central, 134¼; Pennsylvania Coal, 118; Reading, 138¾; Hudson River, 138; Missouri 6s, 70; Erie, 114¾; Chicago and Quincy, 131½; Michigan Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 111; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 118; Chicago and Northwestern, 51¾; 1 year Certificates, 95; Treasuries, 105; 5-20 Coupons, 104; Registered, 103; Coupon 6s, 104¾; Registered do, 111½; Gold, 268@270.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—Flour advanced 25. Sales of 1000 bbls. Ohio extra at $10·50, and 500 bbls. Howard Street superfine at $10@10·25. Wheat firm and advancing. Corn dull; white, $1·65. Whisky quiet; Ohio, $1·85@1·85.

—The battle of life needs no generals; every man is his own commander.

—It is said that empty-headed people are always happy; so corks always float.

—"My dear," said a gentleman to a young lady to whom he thought to be married, "do you intend to make a fool of me?" "No," replied the lady, "nature has saved me the trouble."

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 7.

Latest from Grant.

The latest intelligence from General Grant is decidedly favorable.

The New Money-Order System.

Dr. C. F. McDonald has been appointed Superintendent of the new money-order system of the Post Office Department, and B. F. Wilkins to the principal clerkship.

Honorable Certificate.

The certificates to be issued to persons, ladies or gentlemen, who furnish representative recruits under the recent plan announced by the Provost Marshal General, are being sent to the Provost Marshals. They are handsomely executed, and will hereafter be a source of pride to all who possess them.

Our Public Debt and Interest.

The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 13, 1864, were.—From Customs, $103,213,193; from Internal Revenue, $109,000,000; sale of Public Lands, $563,508; Miscellaneous, $35,081,422. Total, $247,858,183. Assuming the receipts into the Treasury from all sources for the year ending June 30, 1865, to be equal to those of last year nearly $200,000,000, there will remain, after payment of all the interest, $141,158,455, applicable to the current expenses of the year.

Supposing all the authorized loans taken, the amount of the public debt at the end of the next fiscal year, and the annual interest thereon, will stand thus:—Gold-bearing debt already issued, $837,941,091; interest, $50,823,672. Seventy-five million dollar loan, partly taken, $75,000,000; interest, $4,500,000. Balance of ten-forty loan at 5 per cent., $130,000,000; interest, $6,500,000. Four hundred million dollar loan, $400,000,000; interest, $24,000,000. Total, $1,442,941,091. Total interest, $85,823,672.

Debt bearing lawful money interest, $379,700,800. Interest, $20,876,000·57. Debt bearing no interest, $600,383,104. Total amount, debt and interest, on 30th June, 1865; Debt, $2,324,024,997. Interest, $106,693,729.

It will be seen by these figures that independent of the anticipated increase in the revenue and the excess of the receipts over and above the interest on the public debt, the Treasury will be abundantly able to meet all demands on its coffers, even if the expenses of the war are greater during the next year than they were during the year just ended. Including the excess of receipts over the interest, the Treasury Department will have in its vaults, when all the loans authorized are negotiated, $736,000,000 more than has been spent in any one year since the war commenced.

Protest Against the Mexican Loan.

A protest has been made by M. Jesus Escobar Y. Armendariz, late Secretary of the Mexican Legation, now Agent of the Constitutional Government in Europe, against the last Mexican loan, in these words:—"I, Jesus Escobar Y. Armendariz, Agent of the Constitutional Government of Mexico, legally authorized, and in virtue of the divers protests made by the Legislative and Executive powers of the nation against all the contracts, and in general against all the acts of the French intervention and the functionaries emanating from it, protest anew that the Mexican nation and its Constitutional Government will never, at any time, recognize or admit the obligations which shall be contracted by any other functionaries than those who hold their authority from the Constitution.

"I protest especially against the Mexican loan which was decreed on the 10th of April last by the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria and against every species of obligation which shall be contracted at the charge of the Mexican nation by what person soever who shall not be authorized by the Constitutional Government, whether these obligations have for their object to create a fresh national debt or to augment the amount of that which already exists, or simply to introduce modification of the English debt, which the Government considers sacred, or any other debt legally recognized. And although the protests of the supreme power of the nation have obtained in Europe all the publicity which was due to them, I now renew them in the interest of the public, and to affirm as much as possible the rights of the Mexican nation."

The Late General Wadsworth.

Captain Craig W. Wadsworth, son of General James S. Wadsworth, arrived here this morning from the Army of the Potomac, on a short leave to accompany his mother to Point Lookout to obtain from Rebel prisoners there the particulars of his father's death.

The Great Invasion-Humbug.

The Rebel raid into Maryland has been critically called circus-riding by a high dignitary here, and was pleasantly laughed at by him. Another official inquired of about the terrible invasion, remarked, "If the crowd was put on trial, they could not be convicted of more than trespass, with intent to commit horse-theft."

Case of Kentucky.

It is supposed here that the suspension of the *habeas corpus* and the establishmen of martial law in Kentucky is in anticipation of possible trouble from the enforcement of the draft, and particularly the enlistment of the slaves of the more disloyal portions of the State.

The Income Tax.

It has been discovered that the passing of the special income tax, authorized to be levied during the last hours of Congress, is collectable upon all incomes received during the year ending December 1863, thence lapping over into 1862. The exact language of the joint resolution is that the tax shall be levied upon incomes for the year ending December 31 preceding the time when the tax is collectable, which time is October, 1864, thus making the tax collectable from December, 1862, to December, 1863. This was not, it is well known, the intention of the framers of the law, and it will be difficult to collect the tax from Government employees and naval and army officers, who have paid their regular five per cent. ever since the old law went into effect, but who will not be able to pay to the Government the additional 5 per cent., for the simple reason that they will not have, in many instances, any income now, being pensioners, without employment, or without any fixed income. Government employees have had the usual 5 per cent. deducted from their salaries heretofore, though the income tax is not collectable from citizens generally until September, 1864.

Condition of Petersburg.

An officer from the front says that Petersburg is now covered by over one hundred of our guns and that, were General Grant to give the orders, its destruction would be the work of but a few hours.

Internal Revenue.

Commissioner Lewis expresses the opinion that the receipts from internal revenue for the next fiscal year will reach the large figure of $300,00,000.

Retaliation.

A private letter from off Charleston mentions the arrival there of the Rebel officers selected to undergo the ordeal of fire instituted by their friends—exposure to the fire of the Rebel batteries. The letter states that comfortable quarters have already been provided for them in a locality where shells most do drop.

Interest Delayed.

The accrued interest on the bonds of the loan of 1881, due July 1 in gold, will not be forwarded for several days, owing to great pressure of business on the Treasury.

THIRD EDITION.

THE GREAT RAID.

OUR BALTIMORE DESPATCH.

REBELS COMMITTING GREAT DAMAGE

ESTIMATE OF THEIR NUMBERS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—Much excitement exists here to-day in reference to the Rebel raid in Western Maryland.

Large numbers of persons are seeking refuge in this city from all sections of Western Maryland.

Rebel raiders are ravaging Hagerstown, Middletown, and portions of Frederick county.

They consist of small bodies of cavalry, and are doing immense damage wherever they penetrate.

The exact number of invaders is not ascertained. They are set down by various persons at any number from six to thirty thousand.

General Wallace takes command of our forces here in person.

Excitement in Baltimore—The Military Turning Out.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—The excitement here with regard to the Rebel invasion is rapidly increasing.

Refugees are arriving in crowds and ordinary business is suspended, excepting that which is stimulated by military necessity. Placards are now posted in various parts of the city, calling the Baltimore City Guards and the Union Leagues to be in readiness to-night for the defense of the city, and for guarding railroads, and for other services.

The Rebel Force Believed to be 30,000 Strong—Skirmishing Near Maryland Heights.

BALTIMORE, July 7, 11·45 A. M.—The city is full of rumors this morning of an exciting character in regard to the invasion.

After a careful inquiry, with a desire to sift out the truth as far as possible, with a view to avoid acting the part of an alarmist on the one hand by overstating, or encouraging a false security, by underrating the state of facts, I send you the following, which is believed to be correct.

The most reliable intelligence from Maryland Heights and the region beyond, this morning, warrants the belief that the Rebel force now on this side of the Potomac, and on the line of the river on the Virginia side, is larger than at first supposed. It is believed that the force is not far short of 30,000.

Advices from Sandy Hook down to 10 o'clock this morning say that an officer from General Sigel's headquarters, Maryland Heights, reports some skirmishing going on back of the Heights, but the number of the enemy there is small.

With the aid of the glass and signal corps, the enemy can be observed towards Sharpsburg, driving off cattle, horses, &c., and plundering the farmers in the valley. No large force, however, is visible.

Advices from Greencastle, Pa., this morning say that the Rebels occupy Hagerstown this morning, but in what force is not known.

The train from Frederick is just in, and reports that Colonel Coles' Maryland Cavalry had a skirmish with a small Rebel force—a scouting party—four miles west of Frederick, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

It was ascertained, subsequently, that the force was quite small.

The Rebel officers dined at noon at Hogan's Mount House.

Later in the day two pieces of Alexander's Maryland battery, and a detachment of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, and Colonel Sedes Maryland Cavalry went in pursuit of the Rebels, and during last night drove a force of 160 Rebels through Middletown.

Whilst in Middletown yesterday the Rebels made good use of their time by plundering the citizens of their horses and other property.

Joshua Cormick, a stable-keeper, was called upon to deliver his horses. He refused, and was shot.

He is expected dead.

Active movements of troops are going on, which it is not proper for prudential reasons to particularize.

The railroad is still undisturbed as far as Sandy Hook, opposite the town.

At last advices it was believed there was only a small force of guerillas on the Virginia shore, opposite Point of Rocks.

One o'clock, A. M.—The Rebels at the Ferry have destroyed all the railroad property there, including the telegraph and ticket office. So far they have used no artillery against our force.

THE MARYLAND RAID.

The Silly Scare—Fright Without Cause—Nobody Hurt, and Nobody Likely to be While Legs Are Trumps.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 6, 10 P. M.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have just received intelligence from Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry, stating that not a Rebel can be seen or heard of at Harper's Ferry, or in any part of Maryland! and that it is believed that by to-morrow morning there will not be one anywhere in that vicinity, they having skedaddled up the valley, it is thought, to escape being cut off by Hunter.

Skirmishing with the Rebels—Our Forces Outnumbered—Harper's Ferry Evacuated, but the Heights Held—Preparations for Resistance.

MONOCACY, Wednesday, July 6.—Mulligan encountered and fought the Rebel force at Leetown on Sunday, but retreated before superior numbers, and joined Sigel.

At Sharpsburg he had another brisk skirmish.

Martinsburg was evacuated on Sunday night. Twenty thousand bushels of oats and other stores fell into Rebel hands.

Sigel, Mulligan, and Weber are at Maryland Heights.

Harper's Ferry was evacuated on Monday. We hold the Heights. The road is clear between here and there.

Generals Lew. Wallace, Tyler, and Howe are here prepared for any emergency.

A skirmish occurred this noon back of Frederick between Major Cole's cavalry and some Rebel cavalry. The Rebels were driven back.

It is reported that the Rebels have four thousand cavalry and eight pieces of artillery in Loudon county, but it is not believed by Generals here.

General Sigel reports that the whole force of the raiders does not exceed five thousand.

Latest Rumors—More Confusion—Lots of Rebels—The Ancient Harry to Pay—Our Forces Driven Out of Hagerstown.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, July 6.—General Sigel still holds Harper's Ferry out of danger.

General Wallace's advance have been skirmishing all day with the Rebels near Frederick city. Result unknown.

Our forces were driven out of Hagerstown today, though they whipped the Rebels there yesterday, taking one lieutenant and two privates prisoners, and wounding a number of others. These prisoners were sent to Fort Delaware today.

Rumor has it that Hunter is coming east as fast as rail and steamboat can bring his column.

The number of Rebels is reported at from 5000 to 10,000.

Our forces have been driven towards Chambersburg from Greencastle.

Wallace and Sigel can hold the enemy in check until Hunter comes and the militia rally.

Several regiments have already offered under the 12,000 call.

LATER DESPATCH.

Official information received here shows that General Grant has not fled the War Department that a "Large portion of the Rebel army has left his immediate front, that a large portion of Hunter's force has reached Parkersburg, on its way East, and his advance will reach Cumberland to-morrow morning."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FOURTH OF JULY IN CHAMBERSBURG.

A Perturbed Village—Rebels and Rumors of Rebels—General Exodus of Negroes and Stock—Extensive Military Preparations—The Rebels Don't Advance—All Quiet Along the Lines.

Sunday, July 3, opened in Chambersburg serene and beautiful, and worshippers wended their way to their respective sanctuaries with their wonted calmness and devotion. The afternoon witnessed the first anniversary of the Mission School—a Sunday School under the direction of the several denominations, and for a year past held regularly in the Presbyterian Lecture Room, and devoted to the Christian task of teaching colored men, women, and children to read and giving them religious instruction.

They had gathered in the church at 3 P. M. to commemorate the first anniversary of an institution that promised them advancement, religious training, and fitness for usefulness and honor; and they sang their songs of praise with an earnestness that betokened the spirit and also the understanding. In the midst of the services, when kind ministers who had watched over and labored with these poor victims of brutalizing slavery, were congratulating them on the great good wrought in their behalf, a messenger handed the speaker a message stating that the Rebels were approaching the Potomac in force, and seemed bent on invasion and destruction.

SPREADING THE NEWS.

The news flew like wild-fire, and consternation seemed to have seized almost every citizen. General Sigel had advised General Couch that a considerable force was moving against him at Martinsburg. He intimated his inability to arrest their advance, and advised General Couch to be prepared for the worst. This was but the part of a prudent General, knowing as he did that General Couch would need some time to concentrate his forces and protect the valuable stock in the southern section of the county.

General Couch at once despatched messengers to different parts of the county, advising the people to get their stock north of Chambersburg, so that it could not be seized by a sudden dash of Rebel cavalry. It is needless to say that such an intimation from General Couch to a people thrice despoiled by Rebels needed no argument to insure prompt obedience; and the work of exodus commenced early, and was continued with the most commendable perseverance until there was scarcely a horse on the southern line.

EXCITEMENT IN CHAMBERSBURG.

Chambersburg took on the excitement as naturally as sunset takes to night. Although but a single reliable despatch was received from 3 P. M. until late at night, a thousand rumors floated and magnified as they passed from mouth to mouth, until it seemed as if all the armies of Rebeldom swelled ten-fold were about to swoop upon devoted Chambersburg, and make a morning lunch of its officers, citizens, negroes, horses, goods and wares, and kindle breakfast fire by burning half or the whole of the village.

In the midst of the intense excitement we recruited our reportorial corps to the largest possible dimensions, and resolved to give the thrilling position of the bloody struggle about to be inaugurated, on some future day, when we should be able to refit our office after the coming vandals had vanished. We employed fifteen intelligent knights of the quill to call upon General Couch every fifteen minutes, and inquire how many Rebels there were on the Potomac; how soon they would cross; where they would cross; what they would do when they were across; how long they would stay; when horses and cattle should be sent off; where they should be sent to; when they should be brought back; how many troops he had here; how many were coming; when and where he was going to fight; whether any indigent citizens could be accommodated with himself and staff in case of retreat; and various other purely military interrogatories which the reportorial corps deemed matter proper for public information. We regret to say that General Couch did not answer more than half of the questions satisfactorily, and although the Major General commanding even intimated his ignorance on several of the most important points submitted. We are not aware what action the corps may take on this arbitrary exercise of military power.

STARTLING REPORTS FROM FUGITIVES.

We also despatched forty first-class specimens of the corps to gather all the trustworthy information afloat relative to the movement of the Rebels. Intelligent contrabands were seized as soon as they arrived, and their modest and unvarnished stories taken down with the utmost care. Enterprising skedaddlers were questioned and cross-questioned, and their valuable contributions to the current history of the day scrupulously preserved. Retiring quartermasters and fragmentary commands, just escaped from the wholesale slaughter of their comrades, were persuaded to modify their grief until their piteous and truthful tales could be preserved to posterity; and the calm, imperturbable citizens, who loved truth solely for the truth's sake, were flanked on the corners, surrounded on store-boxes, and "smiled" in quarters where lovers of beer most co ngregate. Thus was a complete, reliable, and intensely interesting history of the campaign kept up with its startling progress.

IMMENSITY OF THE REBEL FORCE.

On comparing the perfectly reliable reports of the corps in the course of the night—leaving out the doubtful and exaggerated stories of frightened and reckless people, we found we had positive information that the Rebels had crossed the Potomac at not less than twenty four places that afternoon and evening, in columns from four to ten thousand strong; and that the main body had not yet reached the river. It was evident, therefore, that not less than a million Rebels were about to enter Pennsylvania, and as General Couch's command was certainly not more than half that number, the prospect of successful resistance seemed most gloomy.

The Rebels had, according to positive rumors, maintained a line of battle all of Sunday, some twenty miles long on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the extent of their artillery may be imagined when they fired not less than fifteen guns every second. Some of them distinctly heard in this section could not have been less than fifteen hundred pounders. It is barely possible that a little nervousness and a tendency to exaggerate were created with our corps by General Couch's bland assurance to our people that he was able, and would hold the town at all hazards, and that he had sent for an abundant supply of arms for the citizens.

This was most agreeable intelligence to all but several hundred who had urgent business abroad, and others who had valuable stock that could not be safely entrusted to servants. Of course citizens so situated could not be expected to fight.

AN OPERATOR CHANGES HIS BASE.

The telegraph operator at Hagerstown being assured every seven minutes that the Rebels were about to enter Hagerstown, he very naturally changed his base from the telegraph office to some less attractive point for Rebel investigations; and several hours would sometimes elapse before he would turn up again to inform General Couch that the last report was a mistake.

The only apparently reliable information received during the night, was a despatch from General Weber, dated at Harper's Ferry, stating that Sigel had been overwhelmed at Martinsburg, and was endeavoring to retreat upon the Ferry. The Rebel force opposed to him was reported to General Weber at from "ten to twenty thousand infantry, cavalry, and artillery." This startling information naturally gave much concern to the military authorities, but as most of the excitable population had retired, it did not ruffle the surface of the village perceptibly.

Troops were hurried on by General Couch with all possible speed by rail from eastern points, and before daylight, he had an ample cavalry force of trained troops on the entire southern line, and had also a force of infantry and artillery on which he relied with entire confidence, with the aid of citizens who would voluntarily join the troops, to hold the town against any probable assault. With uninterrupted telegraph lines to Greencastle, Mercersburg, and M'Connellsburg, and an efficient cavalry force scouting from all these points, surprise was impossible; and with the force and facilities for the defense of Chambersburg, a raiding party would have met with an unpleasantly warm welcome had they moved on his works.

INCIDENTS OF THE FOURTH.

The fourth was a day of unusual excitement. The roads were dark with sable refugees, and swarming with horses and other stock moving north, as directed by the General commanding. Every man who came from the southern section of the county brought his own story of fabulous numbers of Rebels just about to enter his particular settlement, and some had actually seen the Rebel forces in their neighborhood.

They were reported again as crossing at Hancock; at North Mountain Station; at Williamsport; at Sheppardstown; at Falling Waters; at Clearspring; at all the Dams, and at every other point where it was possible for a man to get across the river; and had our reporters applied any common system of arithmetic to their statements, the Rebel army could not have been made less than a million—just as it was computed the day before. But the uniform extravagance of all the rumors, and the positive and persistent adherence to them by their authors, at last became farcical, and they were discussed on the corners as practical jokes of the day.

By noon general confidence was restored, as it became manifest that if a raid up[illegible] Chambersburg had been intended it wo[illegible] been clearly developed before that ti[illegible] mainder of the day was devot[illegible] sion of the terrors of invasion [illegible] at the ludicrous incidents with [illegible] human history. General tranqui[illegible] thereafter, with the exception of a little [illegible] introduced into the programme on Monday by the operator at Hagerstown, supported by courageous lieutenant of the "speak mit de sword" persuasion.

The operator finding that the Rebels were moving on his works again about 5 P. M., he skedaddled, and did not return as usual to inform General Couch that he was misinformed. He took his instrument to Greencastle, and from there gave the account of the advancing Rebels. The Lieutenant reached here in the course of the night, and reported the number of Rebels that had entered Hagerstown, the exact time of their entry, and knew pretty much all about the Rebel force this side of the Potomac, which embraced certainly Early's and Breckinridge's commands. Hagerstown being cut off by the departure of the operator, rumor had fair play, and a general stampede of horses and willing attendants took place about 10 P. M.

Just while the officer was detailing his strategy in eluding the large force of Rebels in Hagerstown and beyond, a despatch was received from Mr. Bard, who had gone to Hagerstown on a hand-car, stating that all was quiet—that there had been no Rebels there, and that none were on this side of the Potomac. Our efficient reportorial corps immediately had a consultation and unanimously resolved to recommend the lieutenant for promotion. Lest jealous aspirants should conspire to deprive him of his laurels, we withhold his name.

THE REBEL MOVEMENT.

The truth of the Rebel movement is now clearly manifest. Hunter had retired from Lynchburg to West Virginia, leaving the Valley undefended, and it was known to the Rebels that vast stores had been loaded at Martinsburg to be sent to Hunter. The train had been started up the Valley; but owing to Hunter's movement had returned; and the cavalry and mounted infantry of the force that had resisted Hunter from Staunton to Lynchburg, made a dash down the Valley to capture the much coveted stores and stock.

That Sigel outnumbered the attacking forces we cannot now doubt; but he had a long line and large and valuable trains to defend. He therefore wisely ran no risk in being overwhelmed; but retired in safety with his entire trains to Sharpsburg, where he now has his headquarters. At the time of this writing (Tuesday noon) we have seen no evidence that any more than scouting squads or pickets from the Rebels have crossed the Potomac at any point; and as Sigel is in a position to operate from Sharpsburg; Weber from Harper's Ferry; Kelly from Cumberland, and Couch from Chambersburg, we think a Rebel raid into Pennsylvania as highly improbable.

The risk would be too great, while the advantage could not be substantial even in case of success. By the promptness of General Couch all the valuable stock was got out of the southern part of the county, and there was therefore nothing to gain by a movement into this State. To the decision, skill, and tireless energy of General Couch and his staff the people owe their present tranquility and safety.

FUGITIVE FARMERS' STOCK.

Certainly not less than 1000 horses passed along the Harrisburg turnpike to Shippensburg and points adjacent, and many more were sent to the northwestern portions of the county. On Monday very many returned, and all day yesterday a steady stream was passing back to their homes again. The golden fields are ready for the reaper; and protected as the border now is, the rich harvest of the Cumberland Valley can be gathered without fear of interruption.—*Chambersburg Repository.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M, 70. Noon, 88. One P. M., 90. Wind W. by N.

THE GOVERNOR'S CALL—NEW YORK TROOPS MOVING TO OUR ASSISTANCE.—It will be seen by our telegraphic despatches of to-day that Governor Curtin has made a second call upon the people of Pennsylvania for volunteers to defend our borders from the attack of the Rebel foe, now said to be contemplating a raid upon us. Of the twenty-five thousand men thus asked for, the quota of Philadelphia will amount to three thousand and eighty-seven men. We have no doubt but what the regiments of Colonels Thomas and Nicholas, now rapidly organising, will, under existing circumstances, be accepted as a part of the force required, thus leaving less than a single regiment to be immediately raised and placed in service. Surely we have abundant material in our midst from which to organize at least three large regiments within almost forty-eight hours' notice, if but the proper steps are taken to gather in and concentrate the force thus placed at our disposal.

While upon this subject we may state that Major-General Sanford has just arrived in the City of New York from Albany, where he has had an interview with the Governor, and by whom he has been ordered to repair immediately with forces to aid in defense of our State. Three regiments of infantry, a battalion of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery are expected to pass through this city for Harrisburg some time during the present week. Two regiments of infantry are also expected from Brooklyn. Brigadier-General Ewen will command the forces from New York city, and Brigadier-General Crook those from Brooklyn.

The importance of these calls cannot be too lightly estimated by our citizens, and we trust that the different recruiting stations now open for the enlistment of one hundred days' men will receive a large number of recruits the next forty-eight hours.

ANNUAL EXCURSION OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—For several years past the Young Men's Christian Association of this city have been accustomed to making one or more excursions to Atlantic City during the season, for the physical and mental recreation of the excursionists and the benefit of the Association's finances, and those who have heretofore participated in these pleasant trips, will not willingly fail to indulge in the one to be given on Friday, the 15th inst. The President of the Association, Peter B. Simons, Esq., informs us that their body will be well represented in the excursion, and that a few invited guests, including several prominent clergymen, will take part in the affair.

A large number of tickets have already been sold. We cannot help remarking in this connection that the numerous accessions to the membership of this highly respectable and useful religious organization of late speak well for its management. If anything more were needed to create a renewed interest and sympathy for this sterling association, it would be the fact that since the very beginning of the war it has devoted its energies and taxed the means of its members to encourage and relieve our brave soldiers in the field, camp, and hospitals.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—THIS MORNING'S SESSION.—The Convention reassembled this morning at nine o'clock.

A discussion occurred on the form of the memorial to Congress, and it was finally adopted as follows:—

> We, the people of the United States, humbly acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all authority and power in civil government, the Lord Jesus Christ as the Ruler among the nations, His revealed will as the revealed will, as of supreme authority, in order to form a Christian Government, &c.

The first resolution of the report of the Business Committee was adopted, as follows:—

> *Resolved*, That the will of God, as indicated in his providence towards this nation at the present time, is calling upon us as Christians and as patriots to prosecute this work in which this Association is engaged, with increased diligence and zeal.

FAIRMOUNT PARK.—This most delightful place of resort is in excellent condition, and has been nicely improved by the addition of numerous trees, shrubbery, &c. Since the 4th of July the place is thronged each afternoon with thousands of people. There is some talk of again taking measures to have a band engaged at the Park on two afternoons of each week, the same as last season.

Military Movement.

BANGOR, Me., July 7.—Company A, of the State Guard, left for Fort McClary, yesterday. Among the privates is Vice-President Hamlin.

Nothing from General Grant.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 6.—The steamer *Keyport* arrived at five o'clock, from Bermuda Hundred, and reports nothing new from the front. No battle yet.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 7.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read. R.R..s10 69	300 sh Stuemore Oil.. 4¾
100 sh do.........c 69	200 sh do......b60 4¾
100 sh do......... 69	

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible] U. S. 5-20s.........104¼	100 sh McClintock.... 4¾
do..........c.104	86 sh Penna R R..... 78¾
.........104	19 sh do......... 78¾
.........104¼	100 sh do......... 78¾
.........105	100 sh do.......b5 78¾
[illegible]	150 sh Reading R. R... 69
[illegible]	200 sh do......s10 69¼
	100 sh do....b5&int 69
	100 sh N Pa. R. R...... 31¾
$3[illegible]	[illegible] Cataw. pf....b60 41¼
$4000 L[illegible]	do.........c 40¾
$1000 Pitts[illegible]	[illegible] 40¾
200 sh N Cen[illegible]	[illegible] 40¾
20 sh Sch. Nav.	[illegible] 110
12 sh Morris Can....	

H. S. LERCH, Stock Com[illegible] quhar Buildings, Walnut street.

PRICES OF STOCKS IN N[illegible]
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. [illegible]

	First Call.		[illegible]	
United States 6s, 1881, but off	104¾	bid	10[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island Railroad	..	bid	112	sales
Reading Railroad	69	bid	69	sales
Illinois Central Railroad	..	bid	130¾	sales
Galena Railroad	..	bid	51¾	sales
New York Central Railroad	134¼	bid	134	sales
Erie Railroad	114¾	bid	114	sales
Harlem Railroad	260	bid	260	sales
Gold	..	bid	..	sales
United States 5-20s	104	bid	104	sales
Market	Heavy.			

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½ A. M..........[illegible] 12 M..........272
11 A. M..........269 1 P. M..........267

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government Securities, &c., to noon to-day, as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	103¾	104¼
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes	104	105
Certificates of Indebtedness, New	94½	95¼
Quartermaster's Vouchers	..	..
Gold	..	270
5-20 Bonds	104	105

10-40 Coupon Bonds ready for delivery to June 24 inclusive.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	165 prem.	170 prem.
United States Demand Notes	165 do	170 do
American Silver ¼s and ½s	150 do	.. do
Dimes and Half Dimes	145 do	.. do
Spanish Quarters	145 do	.. do
Pennsylvania Currency	¼ dis.	½ dis.
New York Exchange	1-10 do	Par.

THURSDAY, July 7.

The Stock Market for the past few days has been weak, with but little animation. So many disturbing influences have been at work, that the tendency has been to unsettle the minds, and consequently limit the operations of stock dealers. The resignation of Mr. Chase, together with the exceeding tightness of money, with the conflicting rumors from the seat of war, are still influencing lower prices, which, together with the raid on our border, may still further depress local shares.

Our own opinion so often expressed in these columns is still unchanged in regard to the heavy decline at no distant day in *all* stocks; prices have reached an abnormal height, the spirit of speculation only sleeps, but is not dead. Yet its madness is destined to undergo a check which will cause panics and universal trouble, and until the Stock or Corn Exchanges have passed through the fiery trials of a wide-spread financial *crisis*, they will not learn the difference between legitimate trade and the fever of speculation, which requires terrible physic to cure.

The low-priced Oil and Mining shares are extremely dull. Of the former there are a few good investments, such as Noble and Delamater, if the large dividends are continued; and of the latter we constantly see such declines as in Alsace Iron, which has gradually fallen from 5¾ to 1, being one of those bastards forced upon the Stock Exchange in times like these, to be fostered by the foolish or unwary.

Reading sold this morning at 69—very dull. In the Board the market was dull. Sales of Catawissa Preferred at 40½, a decline. Gold was quoted this morning at 270. The gamblers may fairly be said to have beaten the Government.

It will be seen by an official advertisement in another column that the balance of the six per cent. loan of 1881 is withdrawn, and that the proposals will be returned to the respective bidders.

Jay Cooke & Co. notify the holders of small 7-30 United States Treasury Notes that they can now be converted into bonds of the Loan of 1881, by applying at their office, No. 114 S. Third street.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

THURSDAY, July 7.—There is very little or no Quercitron Bark here, and it is wanted at $47 ℔ ton for No. 1.

Cotton commands $1·60, cash, for Middling, a still further advance.

The Flour Market is firm, and the export and home consumptive demand has improved. The sales comprise 3500 bbls. Pennsylvania and Western extra family at $10·50; 200 bbls. good do. at $11; 280 do. fancy at $12; and 500 bbls. single State extra at $9·75 ℔ bbl. Sales to the retailers and bakers at from $9 for superfine, up to $12 for fancy lots, as in quality. The stock of Rye Flour and Corn Meal is almost exhausted, and no sales have been reported.

Holders of Wheat are firm in their demands, and prices have again advanced 5 cents ℔ bush. Sales to the extent of 5000 bushels inferior and choice Pennsylvania and Southern red, are making at from 225 to 240c. ℔ bushel. Holders of white demand from 250 to 255c. Corn has improved, and 200 bushels yellow, in store, sold at 160@161c. Oats are in better request, and 300 bushels sold at 92c. No sales of Barley or Malt have been reported.

Whisky sells in a small way at 180@183c, 400 barrels Western sold at private terms.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Carolina, Pileato, Liverpool, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig C. Matthews, Pettigrove, Boston, R. Rothermel.
Schr Fearnot, Knowles, Eleuthera, I. Jeanes & Co.
Schr J. W. Hall, Cain, Boston, Noble, Caldwell & Co.
Schr C. F. Meeny, Wilcox, Middletown, Miller & Kelling.
Schr Merchant, Phillips, Fortress Monroe, Bishop, Son & Co
Schr Saltilla, Berry, Fall River, Captain.
Schr Thomas Jefferson, Foss, Boston, Spears, Holbrook & Morse.
Schr Emily, Conklin, Baltimore, Baugh & Son.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Andes, Merriman, 12 days from Tampa Bay, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr E. C. Knight, Howes, 4 days from Warren, in ballast to captain.
Schr Henry, Dobbin, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to C. C. Van Horn.
Schr C. F. Meeny, Wilcox, 4 days from Portland, in ballast to captain.
Schr Chance, Hopkins, 4 days from Georgetown, D. C., in ballast to captain.
Schr E. L. B. Wales, Hoffman, 4 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.
Schr Fakir, Snow, 5 days from Harwich, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.
Schr American, Adams, 5 days from Beaufort, in ballast to captain.
Schr J. W. Hall, Cain, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Noble, Caldwell & Co.
Schr Fly, Cheesman, 4 days from Nantucket, in ballast to captain.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. M. Baird & Co.

HUNDRED DAYS' MEN.—COMMERCIAL Regiment, Col. A. A. LECHLER.—Competent Officers wishing to have commands in this Regiment, will make immediate application to Colonel A. A. LECHLER, Wetherill House, SANSOM Street. A meeting of the Officers to be held at the above house to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. 1t*

Official Drawings of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky.
CLASS [illegible]—July 6, 1864.
37, 22, 31, 52, 57, 63, 24, 1, 49, 4, 38, 69.
EXTRA CLASS [illegible]—July 7, 1864.
6, 76, 34, 73, 50, 64, 45, 71, 17, 27, 72, 31.
Circulars sent by addressing
[illegible] & Co., Covington, Ky.

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Two Cents Per Copy, or Twelve Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar For Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as ten o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1864.

SHALL WE VOLUNTEER, OR BE DRAFTED?

There will undoubtedly be a new call made by the President for more soldiers. The war is not yet ended, and is not likely to be with the present forces in the field. Grant is still fighting his way to Richmond, Sherman is yet confronting the Rebel army in Georgia, and a formidable detachment of Lee's troops is making a sort of foraging excursion into the Cumberland Valley. This is a state of affairs that demands more troops on our side to finish up the Rebellion within a reasonable period.

Congress has recently amended the Enrolment law in such particulars as will render a draft under it much more effectual than heretofore, and the Executive, under the pressure of necessity and in default of any alternative, will most certainly order a conscription. But Mr. Lincoln would much prefer getting reinforcements for the army by any other than coercive measures. He knows and feels painfully the jealousy with which the people everywhere regard forced military service, and he would not, if he could possibly avoid it consistently with his solemn official duty, resort to that mode of repleting the thinned ranks of the national army. But what else can he do in his difficult and trying situation, unless the people come to his relief? They would not have him now give up a contest that has been prosecuted for three years and a half, has cost so vast an outlay of blood and treasure, and which seems to be so near a successful conclusion.

Is there then no alternative to a draft? Can the Government not get the troops it needs at this most interesting and critical period of the war, without drawing lots for them and then driving them into service by military compulsion? It certainly is not creditable to our national character to have the President constrained by sheer necessity to drag men from their homes and business, to defend themselves and their possessions against a Rebellion which threatens to destroy the Government, and with it all that every citizen enjoys through and under its protection.

Drafts are not only obnoxious to popular feeling or prejudice, and dishonorable to the nation, but they have proved sadly inefficient. They raise but few men in proportion to those enrolled and drawn, while those who are actually mustered into the service go most unwillingly into the field, and lack all the inspiration of a cause in which men freely enlist. Hence the drafted men have never proved of much value in the army, and are not desirable. But they must be taken for what they are worth, if recruits can be obtained in no other manner.

Philadelphia at least may relieve herself from the next draft by timely efforts to secure volunteers to fill her quota. Some wards have already furnished troops enough to exempt them from the next call for three hundred thousand men. They are credited with a surplus on previous calls sufficient to cover their quota on that which is impending. And what one or two wards have done by the energetic exertions of committees of their citizens, all may do within a brief period of time, if the right efforts are promptly made. Let the work, then, be begun at once. Time just now is important, and success in so good and necessary a matter should not be jeopardized by delay.

The advantages of volunteering over a draft are very succinctly stated by Mr. Wilson, in some remarks made upon the subject in the United States Senate. He gives the result of a draft for twenty-eight thousand men, in what State is not mentioned, but the figures are supposed to indicate general averages throughout the Union. Of the twenty-eight thousand, fifteen thousand men were held to service, showing that thirteen thousand were exempted for causes specified in the law. The remaining fifteen thousand were thus disposed of:—eight thousand four hundred paid commutation money, three thousand furnished substitutes, and four thousand four hundred were held to service. But of this latter number, in consequence of the time for presenting themselves for service not having expired, it was supposed that some might present substitutes and others pay commutation. The number of these could only be estimated, and the result of a draft for 14,000 men was taken as a guide. Of that number but 1200 or 1300 presented themselves, and from 1500 to 1600 of the number had obtained substitutes. On this ratio Mr. Wilson supposed that out of the 28,000 drafted, probably not more than 2600 or 2700 would report for duty, and with the 3000 who had furnished substitutes, the whole number of men obtained out of the 28,000 called for would be about 5700 men.

THE WANT OF LABOR.

We stated yesterday in our local column that a Mr. Sinclair, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and who has for some time past been connected with a movement to facilitate the immigration to the United States of persons on the other side of the water who are desirous to come here, had an interview on the subject with the Board of Trade. It is to be hoped that he will be given by our citizens and Government every possible aid and encouragement in his important work, and we are glad to learn that he conveys on his return to Scotland orders for a large number of skilled workmen.

We are greatly in need of more laborers in this country. We never have had enough at any time, and since the war has made so large a drain on the stock of workingmen we had before it began, there is a pressing and constantly growing necessity to make up the deficiency at least. The men we have lost from the various walks and departments of labor have been turned into soldiers, who require a large amount of all sorts of provisions, munitions, clothing, and so forth, to maintain them in their new service, while they can do nothing themselves to create the supplies they require. Thus we have largely increased the class of consumers while diminishing the producing class. This is one reason why the prices of all the necessaries of life have risen so enormously within the last two years, and unless something is speedily and effectually done to augment production in proportion to the enlarged demand for food, clothing, and the like, the cost of everything of the kind must still go on advancing indefinitely.

There is, then, an urgent occasion to multiply the number of our producing population, by which means we shall be able in time to properly equalize again the supply and demand of all the necessary products of art and industry.

Within the last two years foreign immigration to this country has been quite large, and yet the influx of people from Europe, great as it has been, has hardly made a sensible impression on the labor market. Men in all departments of work are exceedingly scarce, and wages have mounted to unprecedented rates. Both public and private improvements have been seriously delayed for want of mechanics, and even the lowest grade of working men, while in various parts of the North the agricultural interest has suffered and is yet suffering to a most distressing degree for the lack of hands to till the soil and gather the crops.

It was lately announced by the Ohio *Statesman*, that there are two thousand farms and two thousand seven hundred wheat fields in Ohio alone, left without a man to attend to them! This statement, we think, is extravagant; but we doubt not that there is more truth than poetry in it after all. And the dearth of labor in the farming districts of Ohio is probably experienced in all the Northern States. Hence it is of vital importance to our Government and people that every practicable stimulus to immigration should be promptly put in operation. It is on productive power applied in the development of our vast material resources that the National Treasury must depend for a large part of its internal revenue, while the ability of the people to bear taxation must preserve a certain relation to the industrial prosperity of every community and class. Let us, therefore, do all we properly can to stimulate immigration.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

An Interesting Meeting.—A meeting of the Committee on Labor, Income, and Revenue, of the late Sanitary Fair, was held at the Board of Trade room yesterday afternoon. The meeting, it was intended, should be a final one, but so many matters are yet to be adjusted, and subscriptions yet to be received, that it was judged best to hold a meeting at another time, subject to the call of the officers.

The reports of the various committees were submitted, and it was stated by Mr. Bond, chairman, that the total proceeds of the Fair, through this committee, had already reached about $230,000. Pottsville had contributed $10,500; Berks county about $9,000, and Scranton $10,700. The Fire Department, which it is understood will report through this committee, will furnish about $15,000 as their share of the good work. Before the adjournment of the meeting, Mr. M. J. Mitcheson offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the Department of "Labor, Income, and Revenue" of the Great Central Fair for the United States Sanitary Commission have attained the splendid success that has rewarded their exertions through the generous co-operation of many classes of our fellow-citizens; and we feel it to be a grateful duty to acknowledge our obligations to the numerous railroad and city passenger railway corporations, express and telegraph companies, banking institutions, iron, cotton, woolen, and other manufacturers; miners and shippers of coal, professional, scientific and retired gentlemen; merchants, employing firms, operatives, mechanics, and all others of the industrial classes for the willing and cordial contributions of "One Day's Labor, One Day's Income, or One Day's Revenue," towards the sacred cause of patriotism and humanity in which we have been engaged.

Resolved, That our thanks are especially due, and are hereby tendered to Messrs. John S. Stairs, C. Eugene Claghorn, William P. Conover, and James Parkinson (not members of this Committee) for important services rendered to the ladies at the various tables under their charge during the continuance of the Fair; to the "Board of Trade," "Union Benevolent Association," and proprietors of the "Episcopal Reading Rooms," for the gratuitous use of their buildings, whenever and as long as required, and to the editors and reporters of the public press, for many carefully prepared and valuable notices of this department, its tables and contributors.

Resolved, That when this committee adjourns to-day, it do adjourn to meet at the call of the officers, and that committees that have not yet closed their accounts be requested to report to the chairman of the Committee on Organization.

We understand that among the number of contributions received within the last few days were those from our Delaware River Navy. This "fleet of steamers," at the suggestion of Mr. Edmund A. Souder, handsomely responded.

In the "acknowledgment" of this committee on Saturday, we presume their names will be announced as well as the amount contributed by each.

Inquests in Homicide Cases.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday in the case of the homicide on Monday night, at No. 118 Lombard street, during which a wounded soldier named Henry O'Neil stabbed a man named Henry Force. The evidence went to show that the act was committed in self-defense, as O'Neil endeavored to get away, and did not use the knife until he had been beaten so badly that the blood was oozing from his ear and his eye was swelled shut. The jury rendered a verdict that the act was committed in self-defense, but held the prisoner for a hearing in the Quarter Sessions.

In the case of Patrick Smith, who was shot by John Carr, at Eleventh and Christian streets, on Monday night, the Coroner also held an inquest. The pistol belonged to Smith. He handed it to Carr to fire. The latter took it, the weapon was discharged, and Smith fell mortally wounded. Carr exclaimed it was an accident, and walked away after handing the pistol to one of the deceased's companions. When arrested, he said he walked away as he was frightened, and did not know what to do. The jury held the prisoner to await the action of the Criminal Court.

Art Gallery Sales.—The closing sales at the Art Gallery of the late Great Central Fair took place last evening. One hundred and twenty-five pictures were disposed of by Mr. Birch, the auctioneer, the sale being prolonged until after 11 o'clock. The prices obtained were merely nominal, and of some two hundred pictures sold up to 10 o'clock last evening, but about five thousand dollars had been realized from the auction sales. The audience numbered between three and four hundred persons, but the purchasers were confined to some five or six gentlemen.

More Wounded Soldiers.—The following wounded soldiers arrived from the Washington hospitals last evening. They were taken to the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital:—

J M Johns, Co I, 8th Pa R	E Kalb, Co D, 11th Pa R
R Bailey, L, 15th Pa Cav	A Robinson, H, 110th Pa Vols
H P Bush, L, 6th Pa Cav	J Rowland, I, 15th Pa Vols
M Sweeney, A, 90th Pa Vo's	D Shear, B, 90th Pa Vols
E Benner, A, 102d Pa Vols	M B Harris, L, 62d Pa Vols
H Roenigk, A, 63d Pa Vols	W Bell, K, 63d Pa Vols
H Vaughan, G, 8th Pa Cav.	R Winterbottom, A, 188th
E Bomgardner, H, 149th P C	J B Connelly, C, 11th N J
R Price, D, 14th Pa Vols	

How New Jersey Fills her Quota.—Some weeks since, two men, supposed to be officers and gentlemen, raised two companies of artillery in this city. The boys were taken suddenly to Trenton, "sold out," and are now serving in a New Jersey Regiment of 100 days infantry, near Baltimore. This is only one case out of many. Will our Bounty Fund Committees look into this matter.

Consumption of Water.—The amount of water pumped by the several water works during the month of June is as follows:—

	Gallons.
Fairmount	477,229,643
Schuylkill	172,558,120
Delaware	96,670,720
Twenty-fourth Ward	42,563,250
	789,021,733
Average per day	26,300,724

The Joint Convention of City Councils, called together yesterday afternoon for the purpose of electing a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, did not transact any business, in consequence of no quorum being present. Another call is issued for this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Heavy Larceny.—This morning, William Donnelly was charged before Alderman Pancoast with the larceny of $143. It is alleged that the accused went into a store at Nineteenth and Wood streets, and took the money from the drawer. He was committed for trial.

Accident.—This morning, a man named Josephus Eaton, employed at Dolby's planing mill, Beech and Coates streets, had one of his hands badly lacerated by being cut with a saw.

How the Draft May be Evaded.—The Citizens' Volunteer Substitute Committee have matured a plan to assist in raising troops in view of the coming draft, by aiding citizens in procuring substitutes, and facilitating the payment of bounties, which is as follows:—Enrolled citizens who desire to furnish substitutes in advance of the draft, will pay the sum of four hundred dollars to the Treasurer, J. G. Rosengarten, Esq., S. E. corner Sixth and Walnut streets, receiving his acknowledgment that the money will be returned if a certificate of exemption is not procured, and giving him a power of attorney, duly stamped, to collect the city bounty for the benefit of the substitute.

The names of applicants will be registered in the order of their application, and certificates of exemption will be procured and furnished in that order. As soon as the certificate is obtained the principal will be notified through the Post Office that it is ready for delivery on return of the Treasurer's receipt, when the duty of the Committee will cease. The Committee will receive applications at all hours of the day.

National Association for the Amendment of the Constitution.—At a meeting of this Association yesterday the following resolution, offered by Dr. McIlvaine, of Princeton, was offered:—

Resolved, That the meaning of the action of the Allegheny Convention in regard to the oath of office is, that the recognition of the existence of God is necessary to give it sanction.

A motion was then offered to strike out the specifications in the memorial to Congress adopted by the Allegheny Convention, in regard to the oath of office and slavery. The striking out of the specification in regard to slavery elicited a warm, interesting, and lengthy discussion, in which Dr. Musgrave, Dr. Cooper, Dr. Bomberger, Dr. Douglas, Professor Wilson, Dr. Sproull, and others took part. The resolution was finally adopted.

The Association then adjourned to meet in the same place this morning, at 9 o'clock, Dr. McIlvaine concluding by prayer.

Local Brevities.—George Dickerson, keeper of a public house, in South street, near Twelfth, has been held to answer the charge of having in his possession a press for the printing of bank notes. The press had been given to a colored man to keep for the alleged owner....A verdict of accidental death has been rendered in the case of George Roberts, who was lately killed on the Germantown Railroad....The Fifth and Sixth Street Passenger Railroad has raised the wages of its drivers to two dollars per day....James McPherson, Robert Cunningham, Bernard Fitzpatrick, and James McKenna have been held to bail on the charge of enticing soldiers to desert from Camp William Penn....The fellow who gave the name of Sam Jones, at the time of his arrest for chloroforming and robbing a boarder at the Continental Hotel, has been identified as the celebrated Bill Dalton, the New York burglar. He was convicted in New York, and sentenced to nine years in Sing-Sing Prison. After serving three years he effected his escape from that place....At five o'clock this afternoon the corner stone of the Arch Street M. E. Church will be laid.

Great Central Clothing House, Sixth and Market.
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Wanamaker & Brown,	Oak Hall.
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Wanamaker & Brown,	Oak Hall.

Strangers in the city visiting the Great Central Fair, and citizens generally, will find the best Clothing and the most reasonable prices at Wanamaker & Brown's
Oak Hall,
S.E. corner Sixth and Market streets.

Larkin & Co., the incomparable photographers, at the southeast corner of Eighth and Arch, have made special arrangements for the coming week, in order to accommodate visitors to the Fair. During the week, six superb *cartes de visite* will be taken for one dollar.

Hats.—Straw and soft hats, most fashionable styles, at Laing & Co.'s, Sixth and Chesnut streets.

Great Secret discovered to avoid late breakfasts and make cheerful homes. Buy your Coal of A. S. Dotter, No. 304 N. Broad street.

Married.

DAVIS—BURNS.—On the 29th of June, at the Parsonage of Scott M. E. Church, 1525 S. Fifth street, by Rev. T. B. Miller, Mr. CHARLES H. DAVIS to Miss MATILDA B. BURNS, all of Philadelphia.

HUGG—BERGER.—On Wednesday, 29th ultimo, by the Rev. D. C. Eddy, D. D., at the residence of the bride's father, Captain JAMES S. HUGG, Provost Marshal, Columbus, Kentucky, to Miss SALLIE C. BERGER, of this city.

HUPLET—FENNEMORE.—On April 6, 1864, by the Rev. J. H. Alday, Mr. HENRY HUPLET, Jr., to Miss MARY ANN FENNEMORE, both of this city.

Died.

BAGGS.—On the 5th instant, HENRY BAGGS, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Braddock street, sixth door above Huntingdon, on Saturday afternoon next, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

MILLER.—On the 5th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH B. MILLER, widow of the late Peter Miller, formerly of Montgomery county, Pa., aged 71 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 525 Coates street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

O'CONNELL.—On the 6th instant, THOMAS, son of Francis and Mary Ann O'Connell, aged 13 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, Linden street below Richmond, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at St. Ann's Cemetery.

SAUNDERS.—On the 5th inst., JAMES EDWARDS, son of Mrs. Ann and the late Thomas Saunders, aged 14 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his mother's residence, No. 1105 S. Sixth Street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WALLACE.—On the 5th inst., SARAH WALLACE, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Hueston, S. E. corner of Thirteenth and Parrish streets, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Mechanics' Cemetery.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO THE

HOLDERS

OF THE

Small 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes.

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

OF THE DENOMINATIONS OF

50's AND 100's,

CAN NOW BE CONVERTED IN

BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1881,

OF THE SAME DENOMINATION.

For information, apply at the office of

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

jy7-1m]

$500 REWARD.—THE BOARD OF Presidents of the City Passenger Railways offers a premium of Five Hundred Dollars for a plan, to be approved by a Committee of the Board, for the prevention of injury to persons by the running of the cars of the City Railways. For particulars, inquire of
HENRY CROSKEY, Secretary,
jy7-3t* DELAWARE Avenue, below Green street.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Notice.—Treasury Department, July 2, 1864.—The notice for proposals for Loan dated 26th of June, 1864, for thirty-three millions of dollars ($33,000,000), being the amount of unaccepted offers under the notice dated the sixth (6th) of June, is hereby withdrawn, and all proposals received at this Department will be immediately returned to the offerers, with the proper order upon which the two per cent. deposit will be refunded.

Geo. Harrington,
Secretary of the Treasury *ad interim*.

Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.—
The purest old
Port,
Sherry, and
Madeira Wines,
Also, fine old Brandies,
for medicinal purposes,
Constantly on hand, by
Davis & Richards,
Arch and Tenth streets.

LILLIE'S

CHILLED IRON SAFE,

VS.

DAVID EVANS,

OF THE FIRM OF

EVANS & WATSON'S

SHEET IRON SAFE.

The "Irrepressible Conflict" Still Progressing

To the Citizens of Philadelphia:—

Agreeably to previous notice, I shall now review the personalities and other outside matter as contained in the article headed "Philadelphia Against the World," and signed by David Evans.

As the thief, when hard pushed, is the first to cry "*stop thief*," so is the man who has *vilified, traduced*, and wrongfully accused his neighbor, the first to cry *villain*, and to claim the people's sympathy.

The first prominent point in this article is the writer's very modest pretensions.

He assumes to be Philadelphia *merely*, and to stand against the world *only*—extremely *modest*, surely. This point (having been replied to by Messrs. Lillie & Son) I pass over by simply saying that it is easy to show that Lillie & Son are much the largest patrons of this city and State of any Safe Manufacturer in the United States, as they use so much more material than any other—the product of this State.

The next point to be noticed is the writer's call on his Philadelphia friends to read an extract from The Evening Telegraph of April 16, 1864, which shows some of the different ways the common safe is opened. Now, if the reader will refer to the article in The Evening Telegraph of the 16th, he will find it there stated particularly that these ways were of common occurrence, and that they were known to burglars; and I now say the different ways pointed out were at the time well known to burglars, and had been previously published to the world.

But it seems to suit the writer's case to leave out these facts in his release. He adopts the principle that the play of *Hamlet* must be written, even though it be necessary to leave out "Hamlet." Desperate ends require desperate *means*, and it is evident the thief's tutor does not like to stand alone. I can, however, offer him this consolation, that notwithstanding the disposition he has shown in every way to aid the thief, he has met with but ill success.

I do not believe he can find a burglar in the country that would even thank him for all his efforts; for every professional burglar knows that if he can get a hole into a Safe lock he is all right; and unless the writer can learn the burglar how to drill chilled iron, which I very much doubt, his occupation is gone.

The next point which I notice is the very grave question put by the writer, whether it is not easier to drill one small hole through Lillie's Chilled Iron Door than twenty holes through the common Sheet Iron Door!

The reader will ask any disinterested iron-worker whether he can not drill even twenty small holes through one-sixteenth to one-eighth inch sheet iron much easier than to drill one hole through one-and-a-half to two inches solid chilled iron, and let him answer the question.

The next point which the writer alleges as the cause of the controversy is—

That Lillie's agent, among others, called at the Consolidation Bank, on Mr W. B. Blumer, banker, Allentown, and on the Treasurer of the West Chester Railroad, saying to the latter he could break into his bank and burglar proof safe in five minutes; and to the two former, that he could pick their locks, made by Evans & Watson, in five minutes.

Now, I am the sole responsible agent of this city for Lillie's Safe, and I pronounce the above statements absolutely false, so far as it applies to myself, as I am not aware that I have had any conversation with either of the two other parties on the subject of safes at all, and I have never made any such statements, as are alleged, to the former or any other person. But I take the full responsibility as to all that is published in The Telegraph of April 16, 1864, (which can be examined in my printed circular at my Depot, at any time, as the article was taken from that,) and I am prepared to sustain every position there made to the satisfaction of any disinterested person.

Thus have I reviewed the prominent points in this article, and the writer's reasons for his unreasonable attack upon Lillie's Safes are found to be mere pretence, and without the slightest foundation. The real cause will be found in a short review of the Safe history in Philadelphia. It is a fact well understood, that the writer has realized a fortune in the last few years by making Safes of the lightest material, with the cheapest lock, and in every way got up in the cheapest manner, and filled mainly with red clay (which costs nothing), to give them the appearance of weight and solidity, and that he has sold these Safes at very high prices, making an extravagant profit.

It is a fact also well understood, that within the last three years Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe has been largely introduced in this city and State from the simple fact that intelligent men have preferred a safe that had one and a half to two inches thickness of solid iron, being a drill-proof, with a thorough burglar-proof lock, to a safe that had one-sixteenth to one-twelfth of an inch thickness of sheet iron, with the cheapest common lock, and not burglar-proof at all, especially when the former cost only about the same price as the latter.

How does the writer attempt to remedy this difficulty? Not by improving his own safe, but by an attempt to discredit Lillie's. How does he do this? He first publicly announces that Lillie's Safe is neither fire nor burglar-proof, and republishes an array of false statements, first published by other safe makers, which he knew at the time had been publicly proven to be false. Second, he succeeded to get a house who had one of Lillie's Safes by similar false representations, to exchange a Lillie's Safe for Evans & Watson's, by giving them a Safe he asked near $400 for, in exchange for Lillie's, which cost $175; and since about the 1st of January last, I am told he has spent much of his time in the attempt to dishonor the Safe in every way; first by sledging, then by drilling holes through it (having discovered that it had not the usual hardness). As to the Lock, he first claimed it was an infringement upon Evans & Watson's Alphabetical Lock, but as that was not patented it was no go; and lastly, to discredit the Lock he shows that the combination of the Lock can be picked up from the outside if a hole can be got through the door in the right place, a *wonderful* discovery, which has been fully answered. Now, why resort to all this contemptible meanness? Why not come out fairly and squarely and have Evans & Watson's Safe placed alongside of Lillie's, and have them fairly tested, both as to their fire and their burglar-proof qualities, as he has been challenged to do often? The reason is plain. The writer knows that it will not do to place 1-16 to 1-12th of an inch thickness of sheet iron against 1½ to 2 inch thickness of hard chilled iron, to stand either fire or the burglar, and "that's what's the matter."

M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 21 South SEVENTH Street.

P. S.—The public test of Safes that was expected to come off last week is unavoidably postponed for a week or two. The article in the *Sunday Dispatch* of the 3d of July will be answered in my next. M. C. S., Agent.

Iron Safes.—Keep it before the Philadelphia public, that Lillie's so-called Burglar-Proof Safes, manufactured in Troy, New York, can be opened without noise by drilling one small hole just over the centre of the lock dial and using a small wire. Any of his Safes can, by this method, be opened in one minute after the hole has been drilled. Said hole can be drilled in from quarter, half, or two hours' time. There is no Safe of his make in use June 1, 1864, which cannot be drilled and opened in this manner.

Parties interested are referred to my Challenge to Lillie, and other facts relative to his Safes, published in the "North American," June 21, 1864, and "Sunday Dispatch," June 19, 1864.

Notwithstanding the positive assurances given by Mr. Lillie to the public that his Safes are drill-proof, persons desiring to be convinced have only to call at Evans & Watson's Salamander Safe Store, No. 16 S. Fourth street, where the operation of drilling and opening will be done in their presence every morning at 10 o'clock, until the public are satisfied that his Safes can be drilled and opened without making any noise.

David Evans,
Of the Firm of Evans & Watson.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate, Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 316 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—

STECK & CO.'S	MASON & HAMLIN'S	PIANOS.
STECK & CO.'S	CABINET ORGANS.	PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, No. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.
BOOKS, SHOT-GUN, RIFLE, TWO GOLD WATCHES, &c., &c.
On Friday evening,
At 8 o'clock, at Mackey's auction room, Miscellaneous Books, from libraries; one Double-Barrel Gun; one Rifle; two Gold Lepine Watches. jy7-2t

GROVER'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—MONDAY, July 4, 1864.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Preparations for the great spectacle of
ALADDIN;
OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP,
which are now being made, will necessitate the
CLOSING OF THE THEATRE
for a short time, as many important changes in the machinery of the stage are to be made, consequently there will be no performance until the great spectacle is produced, which is expected to surpass any previous production of the kind ever witnessed in America. During the close the Theatre will be thoroughly renovated. jy5

WANTS.

A SUBSTITUTE WANTED FOR AN enrolled citizen.
Apply to
jy7-3t* No. 234 S. THIRD Street.

WANTED.—FOUR WHITE OR COLORED Substitutes.
Apply at No. 829 ARCH Street, to-morrow (FRIDAY) morning, before 10 o'clock. 1t*

WANTED, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, an Office suitable for an Insurance Company, situate between Second and Sixth and Walnut and Chesnut streets. Apply to Box No. 1692, Philadelphia Post Office. jy7-3t*

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS—LARGE NEW York Branch Employment House of capable, civil servants, men, women, girls, &c., for families, hotels, stores, &c., for city and country. Conducted by responsible parties. No. 735 SANSOM Street, near Eighth. Also good situations every day to suit all. je30-6t*

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

WANTED TO RENT for two or more years, a FURNISHED HOUSE.
Address, D. P. O., this office. jy5-4t*

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A splendid country Residence, with all modern conveniences and two acres of ground, half a mile from Kennett Square, and adjoining elegant mansion of Bayard Taylor. It will be sold at great sacrifice by creditors. Railroad and telegraph within fifteen minutes' ride. Apply to U. H. PAINTER, or W. B. WADDELL, Esq., West Chester, Pa., or JACOB HUEY, Hamorton, Penna. ja4

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without incumbrance, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock, A. M.
THOS. M. PLOWMAN No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

CITY SIXES,

FREE FROM TAXATION,

FOR SALE

IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

jy7-10t DREXEL & CO.

ROOFING, ROOFING.—OLD TIN, ZINC, Iron or Copper Roofs made perfectly tight, at 1½ cents per square foot. Apply at
NATIONAL ROOFING COMPANY,
jy7-6t* No. 144 N. FOURTH Street.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet.)—Magnificent Brussels, ¾ wide, $1.25, $1.37½, $1.50 and $1.75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ¾ wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 8-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1.37 to $1.75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1.12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stethlow's.) No. 147 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.
jy7-3m

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE.
New York, June 28, 1864.
Inventors and Manufacturers of ARTIFICIAL LIMBS (arms and legs) are invited to present specimens of their Models to a Board of Medical Officers, constituted by order of the Acting Surgeon-General U. S. A., at the Medical Purveyor's Office, No. 466 BROOME Street, in this city, on or before the eleventh day of July next, with a view to the adoption of the best models.
(Signed, by order) B. A. CLEMENTS,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.,
je29 tjy11 Recorder of Board.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 828 WALNUT Street.
Philadelphia, July 7, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, July 11, 1864, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, the following Subsistence Stores, delivered in Philadelphia, viz:—

1,000 Barrels first quality MESS or PRIME MESS PORK, (which to be stated), of the pack of 1863-4, in full hooped oak barrels, with iron master hoops; meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted, and to have been repacked within thirty days of delivery. To be ready for delivery within twenty days from date of award.

4,000 Barrels EXTRA SUPERFINE or EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR (which to be stated), to have been ground within thirty days of date of advertisement, from the best winter wheat, in well-coopered and head lined barrels. Name of brand and place of manufacture to be stated in the bid. To be delivered within ten days.

500,000 Pounds first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made from good sound "Extra Flour," thoroughly baked, and perfectly dried before being packed. To be packed in boxes of well seasoned wood, of such a kind as will not impart taste to the bread, boxes to contain fifty pounds net. To be delivered within twenty days.

39,200 Pounds first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, in well coopered, head-lined barrels. To be delivered within ten days.

50,000 Pounds new WHITE BEANS, in well coopered barrels, fully head-lined. To be delivered within ten days.

50,000 Pounds PRIME RICE, in well coopered barrels, fully head lined. To be delivered within ten days.

30,000 Pounds first quality large grained, kiln-dried HOMINY, in well coopered barrels, fully head-lined. To be delivered within twenty days.

50,000 Pounds FRIME RIO COFFEE, in well coopered barrels. Bidders will state the price per pound net for furnishing the whole or any portion of the above quantity, roasted, ground, and packed in tight, paper-lined barrels, and the parties furnishing it will be required to state on oath, that the Coffee furnished by them is of the same quality as the sample submitted, and that it contains no adulteration, or admixture of any foreign substance. Green Coffee samples required. To be delivered within twenty days.

50,000 Pounds light yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice dry RAW SUGAR. Barrels to be the best in use for the purpose. To be delivered within ten days.

5,000 Gallons pure CIDER, WHISKY, or CORN VINEGAR, in strong, well coopered barrels. To be delivered within ten days.

50,000 Pounds good hard SOAP, in pound bars, full weight, packed in sixty pound boxes. To be delivered within ten days.

25,000 Pounds clean, fine, dry SALT, in strong, well-coopered barrels. To be delivered within ten days.

Bidders who are unable to deliver the stores within the time mentioned will state the time required for delivery. Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Samples of all articles except Pork must be delivered with the proposal, and referred to therein; but the proposal must not be enclosed with the sample. Samples must be in boxes or bags, and not in paper parcels, each sample marked with bidder's name.

The Pork will be examined and passed upon by John G. Taylor, Inspector, on the part of the United States.

Separate proposals, in duplicate, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid, and the proposals must be specific in complying with all its terms.

Each proposal must have the written guarantee of two responsible persons, for the fulfilment of the agreement, who will give bonds if required.

Blank forms for proposals, containing the form of guarantee, may be had on application at this office.

The seller's name, place of business, and date of purchase, name of contents, gross, tare, and net weights, must be marked on every package, and all old marks must be obliterated.

Returns of weights by professional public weighers to be given whenever required.

No bids from parties who have failed to fulfil a former engagement will be considered.

Bids will include packages, and delivery at any point in this city, to be designated by this office; and any inferior packages or cooperage will be considered sufficient cause for rejection of contents.

Payment will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States for the purpose.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and directed to

ISAAC B. WIGGIN,
jy7-3t Captain and C. S. Vols.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, Office S. W. corner of WALNUT and FIFTH Streets.
Philadelphia, July 6, 1864.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of the 11th instant, for the construction of a Brick Sewer, of two feet six inches in diameter, on the line of Wallace street, from Eighteenth to Nineteenth street, with a cast iron inlet at the northeast corner of Nineteenth and Wallace streets, and a manhole near Nineteenth street. The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer, to the amount of seventy-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid.

All bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the proposals offered, at the time and place above noted.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

The lowest bidder to come forward within three days after the opening of said proposals, or their bids will be considered withdrawn.

No bids will be received unless a bond is given agreeably to the Ordinance, approved May 25, 1860.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
jy7-thstu3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

BIOGRAPHIES

OF

SUCCESSFUL

PHILADELPHIA MERCHANTS,

PUBLISHED BY

JAMES K. SIMON,

No. 33 S. SIXTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

These BIOGRAPHIES are carefully compiled, with interesting incidents of the career of some of the foremost commercial men of this community. Fifty seven personal sketches are comprised in the work, together with an Introduction and an Essay on "PERSONAL PROSPERITY OF MERCHANTS." Illustrated with several accurate Portraits on Steel. Every Philadelphian should secure a copy of this WORK. jy2-stuth 5t

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.—The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family, at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey, are hereby informed that the subscriber, being of the same family, is keeping the said house, and is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company. The house and grounds are provided with all things necessary for the comfort and amusement of visitors, who may rest assured that every attention will be paid to their convenience and comfort.
THOMAS SCATTERGOOD,
Proprietor.

By Stage—Passengers take the Steamboat foot of Walnut street Wharf, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Camden, from thence by cars for Burlington and Mount Holly, to Pemberton, where the proprietor will have stages in readiness to convey passengers five miles, to Brown's Mills.
JOHN HORNENS,
je18-stuth-1m Proprietor of Stages.

CONSTITUTION HOUSE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he is prepared to receive visitors, and pledges himself that no pains or expense will be spared to make his guests comfortable during their stay on the Island.

TERMS MODERATE.

JAMES J. BARR, Proprietor.

For further information, inquire at the GLOBE HOTEL, SIXTH, below Chesnut street, Philadelphia. je8-1m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY.—I would respectfully inform my friends and the public, that I have again taken Congress Hall, this being the third year, and have made every preparation for the coming season, the house being enlarged, remodelled, new furniture, the chambers with spring beds, &c., &c., and will accommodate four hundred guests. You will find no better place than Congress Hall. It is the nearest to the ocean of any of the large houses of Atlantic City, being but one hundred yards from the beach, thus presenting itself an advantage to the public. There cannot be any better bathing than at Atlantic this summer. The sand bar that was such a great drawback last season has all been swept away by the high tides of last winter, forming itself the best bathing spot on the Atlantic sea-board.

There is an excellent Band of Music engaged.

Attached is a splendid Billiard Room.

je13-tf G. W. HINKLE.

INLET HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,

NEW JERSEY.

GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.

(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.)

Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c., &c. Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. je9-tf

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

This celebrated Hotel is now open for the reception of guests, and is under the supervision of Colonel James W. Powers, with Mr. Edward Hartwell as Assistant.

Practical and experienced persons have been employed for each department, and every exertion will be made to conduct the same to the entire satisfaction of the public.

After July 1, four trains will leave Vine Street Ferry, daily; the Fast Line through in two hours, without stopping at the way stations.

A passenger car will be run from the Hotel to the Inlet every twenty minutes.

Hassler's Band, under the direction of Mr. Simon Hassler, has been engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER,
Proprietors,
Atlantic City, New Jersey.

N. B.—The Sand Bar which last year formed opposite the shore has entirely disappeared, leaving the beach one of the best and safest on the coast. je25-1m

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.—The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.
GEORGE HAYDAY,
je9 tf Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,

NEW JERSEY.

SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,

OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.

EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

Terms to suit the times. je9-tf

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for visitors. The rooms and table are unsurpassed by any on the Island. Terms moderate.
je30-1m* DUROSQ & YOUNG, Proprietors.

SEA-BATHING—SEA-BATHING.

NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.
Children under 12 years of age and servants half price.
Superior accommodations and ample room
FOR TWO HUNDRED PERSONS.
je24-2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

LEDDY'S

HOTEL,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF

NINTH and SANSOM Streets,

OPPOSITE CONTINENTAL.

The resort of Gentlemen of Refined Taste, who appreciate a Pure Beverage. je29-1m

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS

ON THE

RIVER SCHUYLKILL.

The Steamboat GENERAL HOOKER, Captain MARKLE, leaves Fairmount every hour for Schuylkill Heights, Laurel Hill, Belmont Cottage, the Falls and Wissahickon. jy1-1t

MONEY, TO ANY AMOUNT, loaned upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c.,
FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. je8-1m

HENRY APPLE,

GAUGER AND COOPER,

No. 205 S. WATER Street,

Below Walnut street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Imitation Brandy and Wine Casks, and all kinds of Work made of Old and New Stuff always on hand or made to order.

COAL PACKED IN HOGSHEADS FOR SHIPPING.

All kinds of Trimming punctually attended to. jy1-1m

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS, Invalids and Convalescents,
Invalids and Convalescents,
Invalids and Convalescents,
Especially
Especially
Females in Delicate Health,
Females in Delicate Health,
Females in Delicate Health,
Will find our
California Wines, California Wines,
California Wines, California Wines,
California Wines, California Wines,
peculiarly valuable in all cases of languor and great prostration of strength.
Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask
Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask
Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask
Drs. McClelland, Gebhard, Samuel Jackson,
(of the Pennsylvania University),
Hering, Berens, Groves, Hartshorne
Schmoele, Williams, Hartley, Neidhard,
Wilson, Tindal, Ypiai, Fondey,
Knorr, Mayland,
and other leading physicians, what they think of the medicinal virtues of California Wines! These gentlemen prescribe our brands, and assure us of the benefits patients receive from their use!
CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY,
je21-1m No. 42 S. FIFTH street, above Chesnut.

EXPLOSIONS.—LET EVERY MAN WHO owns a Steam Boiler read this notice.
Ashcroft's Low Water Detector never fails to give from one-half to two hours' warning, as desired, that the water is getting low in the boiler, and that danger is approaching. The instrument requires no care, and is warranted in every instance.
Also, Steam and Water Gauges, with Scotch glass tubes, self-cleansing gauge-cocks, &c.
Send for circular containing Philadelphia letters and circulars.
AUGUSTUS S. BATTLES,
je6-1m No. 24 N. SIXTH Street.

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. HESS, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and purest mined. Egg and Stove sizes, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton.
Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. je14-2m

RUN NO RISK!!!—We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,

CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $3·75.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,

my3-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
THE EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,
THE EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,
THE EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,
THE EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,
No. 238 N. EIGHTH Street.
No. 238 N. EIGHTH Street.
No. 238 N. EIGHTH Street.
GREAT BARGAINS,
GREAT BARGAINS,
GREAT BARGAINS,
CALL AND PURCHASE,
CALL AND PURCHASE,
CALL AND PURCHASE,
AT
LYMAN'S
LYMAN'S
EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM.
my6-tf No. 238 N. EIGHTH Street.

CLOAKS, COATS, AND MANTILLAS.—Ladies wishing to dress well and economically, will find it to their advantage to visit the Mammoth Cloak and Mantilla Emporium of Mrs. HENRY, Nos. 38 and 40 N. NINTH Street, below Arch, where are to be had all the latest Paris and London styles at prices that will ensure their immediate disposal.

N. B.—A handsome assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wrappers, Shawls, and Lace Mantillas.
ap12-3m Nos 38 and 40 N. NINTH Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
fe1-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.

An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT RETAIL VALUE.

100 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.

100 pieces Puffed, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

MADAME DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF Fashion for Summer, now ready, wholesale and retail.

GRAND OPENING OF SUMMER PATTERNS at Mrs. M. A. BINDER'S Temple of Fashion, No. 1023 CHESNUT Street.

Elegant Trimmed Patterns, of all the latest and most reliable styles of Paris Fashions, for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Our arrangements for receiving the latest Parisian designs are perfect, affording always a choice from the freshest and most elegant styles.

Dress and Cloak Making in all its branches, and a perfect fit warranted. Cutting and Basting at the shortest notice. French Fluting and Gauffering.

Stamping for Embroidery and Braiding; Pinking in every variety; Madame Demorest's Prize Medal Skirts; French Corsets, Skirt Elevators, Pads, Shields, Hooks and Eyes, and Charts.

Importing and manufacturing largely, I can and will offer superior inducements to every customer. je7-tuths1m

FLAGS, FLAGS, AND UNION LANTERNS, For Illumination.

JOHN DOLL,
No. 502 MARKET Street,
Importer of
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.
Just received from Europe, of my own selection, a large assortment of
MEERSCHAUM PIPES, BOWLS, CIGAR TUBES, CHERRY STEMS, &c. je7-tuths-1m
Also, a large variety of Toys and fancy articles.

VANCE STEWART

ROCK OIL COMPANY.

Incorporated June 29, 1864.

Capital, $300,000.

60,000 SHARES..........$5 A SHARE—PAR.

Subscription $3 each share to original subscribers for 50,000 shares payable $1 cash down upon subscribing, and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 25th July and 25th August, 1864, respectively.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES

Reserved for Benefit of the Company.

The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very core of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and ten feet on the Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance up on both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Buren Run, a couple of miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny River Territory is yielding an abundant and permanent harvest of an excellent quality of Oil, the numerous wells bordering its banks producing Oil with even still greater regularity than the wells along Oil Creek.

It is believed the flow of Oil below the borough of Franklin, on the Allegheny river, will probably never become exhausted, because the stratification, or volcanic disruption of rock dips in a southwestwardly direction; consequently the beds of Oil would be nearer the surface at the upper end, say of Oil Creek, and wells would require to be bored deeper in proportion lower down the river, where, however, there would necessarily be the most permanent, and a much greater supply and superincumbent body or sheet of Oil. It is certain that scores of wells on the river, in the immediate vicinity of this land, have continued producing during the past three or four years an unwavering and steady daily yield of oil.

A glance at the map will demonstrate the fact that the Lower Two Mile Run and Oil Creek are on the same diametrically straight line, and only distant, on a continuation of the identical same gauge between the range of hills, from each other about three miles apart in precisely the same direction. It would, therefore not be extraordinary, if by boring wells on this tract a sufficient depth of perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, that the Company's wells may soon rival those of Oil Creek in their supplies of hundreds of barrels of oil daily, and enormous profits would thus be the fortunate result to the shareholders of this company.

On this particular tract of land there has been let on lease for twenty years, a well now pumping a fair portion of good Oil, although its depth of bore is considered quite insufficient to insure a large flow. Fifty per cent. of the Oil at this well's mouth was reserved as a royalty to the former owner of the land, and will at once inure to the benefit of the Company. There are also two other wells bored a few hundred feet deep each, but not yet tubed, but indicating a first-rate show of Oil; a barrel a day can generally be scooped out of them, and no doubt seems to exist that they will both prove highly remunerating wells when bored a reasonable depth. Another well is half bored, and promises a satisfactory yield.

Samples of Oil procured from these wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The fee of this valuable oil land, comprising one hundred and thirty-one acres, including the royalty *of fifty per cent. of oil* of the leased well, *now pumping*, and the entire right of the three wells partially developed, is purchased by the Company direct from the owner, for the moderate price of $137,500, with a Grist Mill in fine order, a store house, etc. Valuable patches of timber.

The rate of stock will pay cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $12,450 cash working capital on hand, with which to complete the three old wells, and also to bore two new wells, with five steam engines, &c., to be in running order within a few months; arrangements will be made to accomplish these objects without delay. No subscriptions will be accepted for less than fifty shares.

The vast fortunes reaped by Rock Oil Companies established here and elsewhere are notorious. The Oil trade is yet in its infancy, and the demand constantly increasing. Its price is now $12 per barrel at the well's mouth, exclusive of the cask.

Large wells will doubtless be struck at the depth of 850 feet, so as to reach the third Sandstone Rock. Wells have been bored heretofore to the depth only of about 500 feet in this vicinity. It is proposed to bore twenty wells on this property during the present year. There is room for one hundred wells. A perfect title, clear of all incumbrances, is confidently assured to the Company.

Lists of subscription are now open until the 50,000 shares are subscribed, payable $1 per share, to the order of Alderman JAMES McCAHEN, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 406 WALNUT Street, or at No. 125 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The public are invited to call for a prospectus. jy5-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.—

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 150 S. FOURTH STREET.

CASH CAPITAL $100,000.

This Company is prepared to insure against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanent or for a LIMITED time, and on MERCHANDISE generally.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Chas. A. Duy,	Henry S. McComb,
Wm. D. Lewis,	Lemuel Coffin,
Chas. F. Norton,	Chas. P. Bayard,
Wm. N. Needles,	J. Hillborn Jones,
John D. Taylor,	John Woodside.

JAMES BROWN, President,
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice-President.
Thomas Neilson, Secretary. je11-1m

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

A REFUGE OF LIES.

From the Tribune.

The career of the late corsair *Alabama* was probably the most stupendous and systematic fraud on record. 1. She professed to be Rebel or Confederate in origin and impulse, but was built with money subscribed or contributed for the purpose by British enemies of our Union. 2. She was built as a peaceful merchantman, being all the time intended for no other use than that to which she was devoted. 3. She stole out of Liverpool, when she was built, on pretense of making a trial trip, wholly unarmed, and with ladies on board to cover the deception. 4. A peremptory order from the Government for her detention, based on proof furnished by our Minister and Consul of her true character, was treacherously detained on the way, so as to preclude its reception in season to stop her; her managers being meantime privately advised that she must make herself scarce. 5. Though called Confederate, she never dared enter a Confederate port; never was under the protection of a Confederate shore battery; and never had even a tenth part of her crew composed of native or even naturalized citizens of the Confederacy. 6. She was British built, with British money, of British timber and iron, armed wholly with British guns, and manned by a British crew, and never fired a cartridge that was not of British materials and manufacture. 7. Though a fugitive from British justice and a flagrant violator of British law, she has been everywhere welcomed and feted in British ports, and has sailed over all seas, robbing and burning our merchant vessels by the help of the coal, provisions, cartridges, &c., which have been ready for her in every British harbor. 8. Though calling herself a National ship of war, she has shrunk from encounters with all such, save when off Galveston she decoyed the *Hatteras* (half her size) under her guns by hoisting the British flag and declaring herself the British gunboat *Petrel*. 9. She was, in spite of all pretenses, in tip-top condition, as one of her officers telegraphed to Liverpool after the fight, "the *Alabama* was in first-rate trim." 10. She was a sixth larger than the *Kearsarge* (1200 tons to 1031;) had eight guns to our seven; and a full crew of 150 men, which was at least equal and probably superior to our number, as she was enabled to work her guns much faster than ours were fired. 11. Semmes fought the *Kearsarge* only because he could not help it. Mr. Dayton had protested against the shelter and aid given to the corsair in a friendly harbor, and the French Government had felt constrained to order him out of port. Yet there lay the *Kearsarge* off the mouth of the harbor; and to get out, the *Alabama* must fight. So she made a virtue of necessity and steamed out. 12. She chose her own time and distance, opening fire first, and shortening the distance at pleasure. If Semmes had chosen to lay his vessel aboard of the *Kearsarge*, the manœuvre would have been welcomed. But he found it hot enough where it was. 13. The *Alabama* was thoroughly riddled, disabled, and demolished, and Semmes was glad to surrender his ship to save his life, and she went down with her flag struck. He escaped capture through British partiality, and is this hour rightfully Captain Winslow's prisoner. The *Deerhound* had no right to steal away with a part of our spoils of victory, and did it by deception. 14. Semmes' pretense that Captain Winslow tried to sink his craft or her crew after she had surrendered is refuted by the log of the *Deerhound*, his virtual ally. 15. And, as if he had not yet lied enough, upon reaching England, says one of his petty officers in a statement to the *News*:—

> "Captain Semmes anxiously asked what the people of England thought of the South; *said that Slavery there existed but in name;* and that the North and South would never again be united."

We never heard this matched but once, and then in Captain Marryat's tale, where a most inveterate and immeasurable liar was dying, and, being warned that the noise he was making was the death-rattle in his throat, gasped out—"No; *I have known a man live six weeks making that noise*"—and there his voice failed him forever.

PATIENCE NECESSARY—ALTERED SITUATION.

From the Times.

What now is specially needed is patience on the part of the people. Let loyal men throughout the North but possess their souls with the resolute spirit of their great military leader, and it is certain that the Rebellion cannot hold out many months longer. We don't say this with any prophesying disposition. Predictions lie like broken potsherds along the whole path of this war. All sensible men have long since ceased to value them, come from what quarter they may. But a mathematical calculation from *settled data* is not a prediction. The present situation admits of such calculation, and therein it differs from all that have preceded it.

Hitherto, the future has been divined mainly from anticipated issues of particular battles, or particular strategic movements. If some great conflict were impending, the superiority of our army in numbers would give many minds an absolute confidence that the enemy must sustain a crushing defeat, which would end the Rebellion. When the conflict came, owing to some unappreciated advantage of the enemy in position, or some other cause, it would give us but a drawn battle, or, at most, an indecisive victory.

The particular care of the Rebel Generals always to keep open their line of retreat, has almost uniformly deprived even our positive successes of nearly all practical fruits. So far as mere strategy is concerned it is always idle to prognosticate its results; for in our necessarily imperfect knowledge of the enemy, it can never be fully known what counter-strategy may be brought to meet it. Thus predictions of decisive overthrows from particular movements or encounters have a hundred times failed. Fair as they have been on the surface, there has always been enough of the uncertain element in them as to make them worthless.

There is now, we think, an *essential* change in the situation. Geographically, the two great armies have reversed their positions. The Army of the Potomac bears upon Lee from the south instead of the north. This of itself tells with consequence upon Lee's lines of supplies and of retreat, for these lines all run southward; we believe it can surely be calculated with fatal consequence.

Let us look calmly. The business of the Army of the Potomac hitherto has been to be assailants. Its object was the Rebel capital, and to secure that had to maintain the aggressive. It had to storm the enemy's intrenched positions; and if successful, it was only to find itself confronted with other positions yet more formidable. S[illegible] mode of aggressive warfare must put any [illegible], however brave or numerous, at an immense disadvantage.

To declare positively that it will ever attain its object [illegible]; to declare that it will attain it by a certain specified time is simple presumption. The change of position has made it no longer necessary for the Army of the Potomac, or at least its great body, to be assailants. Richmond is not now the immediate, but the ultimate object. The special purpose now is to destroy the communications leading into Richmond. That destruction is to be accomplished mainly by cavalry.

The infantry have simply to maintain their present advanced positions as the base for cavalry expeditions. Their business is chiefly defensive; and so long as it is certain that their present intrenchments cannot be carried either by stratagem or battle, with any force the enemy can bring against them, an end is made of a whole class of contingencies that always threatened when they were on the aggressive. So far as regards that, then, the future may be counted upon with far less uncertainty than ever.

It is certain that the resources of Virginia cannot for any long period support Lee's great army, without taking into account at all the fact that these resources are certainly reduced by the great number of noncombatants within the State who are incapable of being removed. It is certain that there are but two railroad lines which can contribute supplies from without, and that the means for transportation by the common roads, for the seasons of the year when these roads are practicable, are too limited to be of any material service.

The only question then is, whether our cavalry can keep these two railroads permanently unavailable. We don't see how it is possible for any one who has read of the work just done by Generals Wilson and Kautz, to doubt it. It is officially stated that sixty miles of the railroads were so destroyed that it would be impossible to rebuild them in less than a month. This operation can be repeated as often as occasion demands. With our great superiority in cavalry, and with our acquired knowledge of the country, the enemy cannot prevent these swoops. [illegible] they five times their number of men, they [illegible]not effectually guard those long lines of [illegible]d, located at no greater distance from our [illegible]. A few minutes' work at any one point [illegible]urning of bridges, or the blowing up of a [illegible] prevents the transmission of troops from [illegible]atened point to another. And a day's [illegible]pted work of destruction on any part of the line is enough to necessitate a whole month's incessant work of repairing. It is not within the limits of physical possibility for General Lee to keep these railroads open against General Grant's continued attacks. That General Grant will continue these attacks as often as need be, no one who knows anything of his tenacity of purpose can doubt.

It all, then, comes to this:—The Army of the Potomac is now planted in a position which is secure against all attack—a position which relieves it from all the risks of delivering battle, and a position which gives it the command of means of communication absolutely necessary to the enemy's subsistence. What else then is wanted for the capture of Richmond? Nothing—absolutely nothing, but time. As surely as Lee's army and the population of Virginia cannot live on air, just so surely their means of subsistence must be continually diminishing from the time the present limited crop is gathered.

That crop, so far from sufficient to carry them to the harvest of next year, cannot subsist them, short of starvation rations, even to the end of the present year. But a few months at furthest are necessary to compel Lee either to abandon Virginia, thus isolated from the rest of the "Confederacy," or to surrender. If he attempts to abandon it, without railroads to aid him, it is hard to see how it will be possible for him to get the necessary transportation indispensable to any great army movement. The attempt even, at best, would be an exceedingly difficult and dangerous one. With such a General as Grant on his flanks and in his rear, Lee could hardly get through to a new base of supplies without general disorganization.

It is for the Northern people to maintain their patience and confidence, and let General Grant manage this business in his own way. If he prefers to operate by slow and sure methods, as at Vicksburg, instead of by constant attacks of doubtful issue and involving great sacrifices of life, all true men will cheerfully recognize its wisdom, and calmly await the final triumph, even though it comes not for many months yet. When it does come it will be all the more complete and decisive.

NEWSPAPER ALLSPICE.

A newspaper is human life fashioned out of letters instead of flesh and blood. It represents humanity filtered through by all the ramifying channels which diverge from or intersect it. Historic scenes and personages play their large part upon the stage of double-leaded brevier, while those of lesser note are content with the humbler display of nonpareil. But, insignificant as it may seem to the few who never glance at the daily sheet, save for the sake of seeing who's "Died" and who's "Married," or how many "Wanteds" there are, or how many "Lost and Stolens" are advertised, there is one column of a newspaper which is, indeed, a digest and summary of the world's news.

This column is called by any quantity of names, varied to the taste of its presiding genius. Some newspapers style it "Paragraphic Crumbs;" some, "Little or Nothings;" some, "Trifles Light as Air;" some, "Our Wheelbarrow;" some, "Local Items;" some, "Gleanings from the Local Press;" some, "Jottings Down;" some, "The News;" and some, "Condensed Locals." One peculiar class of them is dubbed "Personal;" another, "Foreign Gossip;" another "Musical and Dramatic." This vari-colored column contains everything under the sun. It is pretty near omniscient, and can furnish information on every object in the heavens above, in the earth beneath, and in the waters under the earth, nor does it entirely ignore whatever may happen to be found underneath the waters. It sounds all time and all space, and is the epitome of creation. But, to its practical merit be it said, it deals mostly with affairs terrestrial. Proceeding upon the great Napoleon's plan, it condenses paragraphs into sentences, and sentences into words, and is often interspersed with thoughts that breathe and words that burn. It is a diamond edition of the history of the world. It is ever so many Iliads in ever so many nutshells.

But this wonderful news-column, modest as is the position it holds in many newspapers, and entirely excluded as it is from some, is by no means carelessly prepared. It consists indeed of orient pearls, and of every other sort of pearls, but not *at random* strung. As it should be elaborated, a quick eye, a retentive memory, a correct judgment, and fine insight are no less requisite than a sharp pair of scissors, a pot of good paste, with pen, ink, and paper to help the work along. But even these would not perfect it to its highest pitch were a lively turn of thought wanting, by which dull paragraphs should be sharpened, and long ones rendered piquant and concise.

To slash down a bulky faggot of a sentence into ever so many slender sticks of fancy may seem to the uninitiated easy work for an hour's diversion now and then, but the aptest of paragraphists appreciates its difficulties, and knows that to succeed in his work he must stick to it as pertinaciously as his own paste, and employ a fancy as pointed as his scissors. All varieties that can be conceived are included in this anomalous news column. For this reason, rather than the salt of a newspaper it should be called the allspice. In every paragraph we find a different flavor, each contributing to redolently tincture the whole.

In this tablet of memory we are told in one line the whole history of some celebrated character. A prima donna figures here, a prize-fighter there. The experiences of regimental chaplains; the adventures of individual members of veteran regiments; the latest wonderful marriage; the history of Spanish dollars; the wreck of a schooner; telegraphic items; soldier-girl experiences; advance in the price of provisions; developments concerning Catawba brandy; *debut* of an Australian songstress; the prevalence of scarlet fever; harbor fortifications; the cause of the King of Bavaria's death; the dependencies of the British crown; a list of the last new operas; the death of a celebrated waltz writer; kerosene oil collections; the religious conferences; the docks of the police courts; sheep husbandry; royal gunning excursions; mining disasters; improvements in military prisons; Tom Thumb and his wife; the sanitary fairs; contributions to school funds; the "cash down" management of merchants; statistics of looms in operation; shells used by ladies as ornaments; rheumatism in high life; the forged proclamation; the new opera house in Paris; when the State elections come off; the latest news from Idaho and Nova Scotia; ventriloquism in Vermont; Queen Victoria and the cause of Christianity; a scoundrel in military toggery; new infernal machine; horrible death by machinery; death of the "oldest" man; interesting to marble and stone-cutters; singular suicide; eggs in Paris; unwholesome meats; the largest rifled cannon; the Fenian Brotherhood; the New York canals; the Atlantic telegraph; demand for young women as compositors; the Richmond tobacco question; the brave wounded in our hospitals; statue to Stonewall Jackson; photograph of Grant; orthography of the women of Utah; fourteen nobles of Jeddo hari-kari themselves; Victor Emmanuel's twenty stags; the bullion of the Bank of England; condensed telegrams from the Army of the Potomac—to take breathing space, these are a few drops gathered helter-skelter from the ocean of paragraphs the news column contains.

This column, in short, is the Argus and Briareus of a newspaper. We said it dwells more in things on the earth than in those above the earth, and the foregoing collection illustrates this. It must not be said, however, that these items dwell on the trivial in life. Small as they seem, when hastily glanced over, they deal with all that most interests men and women. We like to hear the very latest news and the very spiciest gossip. Our sympathies are as wide as they are deep, and are completely satisfied in the variety the news column furnishes.

If we could only be allowed one more illustration, we should suggest that the news columns are the casters upon the newspaper table-cloth of life. Here we have some vinegar—not too much; here some salt—a pinch now and then; here some cayenne—the very slightest sprinkle; here some black pepper—a liberal supply; here some oil—to be decanted gently; and here some mustard—to give a wholesome sharpness to the whole. And so the social salad is prepared, ready to be swallowed, and, we hope, digested, by the ever-hungry public.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Important Railroad Movement.

On Thursday evening last there was a meeting of prominent railroad men in the city of Erie, among whom were Colonel Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central, Dean Richmond, of the New York Central, and Dr. Streator, of the Oil Creek Railroad. The meeting resulted in the selling out of the Oil Creek Railroad to the New York Central and Pennsylvania Central Railroads. The result of this movement will be the change of the Oil Creek road to the narrow guage, which will connect the Oil Region directly with New York and Philadelphia, the connection to be made with the former city by means of the Lake Shore and New York Central, and with Philadelphia by the Philadelphia and Erie. This will obviate the building of a road from Irvine to Titusville and Oil City, which was lately proposed by the Philadelphia and Erie, and the plan will in a great measure give to Pennsylvania a larger interest in the oil trade than has heretofore been the case. The Cross-cut road which was to have been built from Corry to Westfield will also now become obsolete, as the Oil Creek freight can be brought to the Lake shore over the Philadelphia and Erie road.

—The London *Spectator* contends that sober nations are wickeder than drinking ones, as are the French in comparison with the English, the Italians with the Scotch, and the Hindoos with everybody.

The Crops—Official Reports.

The *National Intelligencer* gives the following summary of the forthcoming reports of the Department of Agriculture on the condition of the crops in June:—

APPLES.—A good crop in the Eastern and Middle States, but not good in the Western, much bloom having fallen off without setting the fruit.

PEACHES.—In the Eastern States the crop promises well; in the West it is almost totally destroyed, with many of the trees.

GRAPES.—Many were killed to the snow-line on the 1st day of January; others had the fruit-buds more or less injured in the West, but still a fair crop is anticipated.

WHEAT (WINTER.)—The growing condition of this crop is most excellent, except in Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, where drought has prevailed, and in one or two other localities, but it was severely injured by the cold of last February, where there was but little snow on the ground. The general injury from this cause is estimated at not less than thirty per cent. As the time approaches for harvesting, this crop in the Eastern and Middle States, however, bids fair to be a superior one.

SPRING WHEAT.—In amount this crop is not quite an average on account of the lateness of the spring and the scarcity of labor, but it is in a very favorable growing condition.

CORN.—The lateness of the spring kept back planting, but the wet warm weather has brought this crop forward very rapidly, and it promises well at this time. It is nearly an average crop in the number of acres planted, many injured wheat fields having been put in corn.

OATS.—Universally spoken of as the largest and most promising crop of the kind ever sown in our country.

CLOVER AND THE GRASSES.—These are in excellent condition, and the expectation is that the hay crop will be unusually large.

MAPLE SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Almost in every State where made there has been a large increase; the quality is spoken of as excellent.

SHEEP.—The condition of this important stock is very good, for it received the best of care. The increase per cent. is equal to that of last year.

In the circular just issued inquiries have been made of sorghum, cotton, tobacco, flax, beans, potatoes, hay, pastures, butter, and cheese, in addition to some of the crops just noticed.

An Excursion Party Broken Up.

A pleasure party from the Treasury left Georgetown on Saturday on the canal-boat *Flying Cloud*, and reached Harper's Ferry on the morning of the 4th of July. Owing to the excitement in that vicinity the boat was turned for home.

When a mile from Point of Rocks they were fired on by a 12-pounder gun on the north side of the Potomac, the first shell falling short, and the next two passing over the boat, which was run ashore. The excursionists jumped to the land and ran away over the hills and down the railroad track. Of seventeen persons only twelve have returned. The Rebels destroyed the boat.

—An English journal, speaking of a large class of English sporting roughs who were present at the last race at Long Champs, says that the transportation of the whole lot to Cayenne for any infraction of French law "would have been the cause of cordial rejoicing on the part of every decent Englishman."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—ACCOUNT NO. 2.
GREAT CENTRAL FAIR.
Committee on Steam Railways, EDWARD MILLER, Chairman, H. P. RUTTER, Secretary and Treasurer, in account with JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer of Committee on Labor, Incomes, and Revenues.
Dr. 1864, June.

Received of	Transportation and Roadway Departments, North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	$212·00
"	Employes, Transportation Department Pennsylvania Railroad, Middle Division, per S. D. Young, Superintendent (additional)	126·16
"	Transportation Department, Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona, per Enoch Lewis, Superintendent	210·15
"	Motive Power Department, Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona, per Enoch Lewis, Superintendent	434·12
"	Superintendent's Department Catawissa Railroad Co.	78·81
"	Road Master's Department Catawissa Railroad Co.	237·34
"	Master Machinist's Department Catawissa Railroad Co.	140·87
"	General Office Department Catawissa Railroad Co.	51·66
Collected by K. H. McConnell, Acting Paymaster, and remitted by W. L. Gilroy, Treasurer		$1460·11

Philadelphia, July 7, 1864.
H. P. RUTTER, Secretary and Treasurer.
The undersigned with pleasure acknowledges the receipt of the second remittance.
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer,
It Office, No. 118 S. SEVENTH Street, Phila.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.—
THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
AT FRANKFORD,
Would give notice that, having effected an arrangement with the
INDEPENDENT TELEGRAPH LINE.
A telegraph office is now open at the Bank, for the accommodation of the public, connecting Frankford with all telegraphic points
EAST, WEST, NORTH, AND SOUTH.
Philadelphia messages sent and received at a rate so low that persons valuing time and money will find telegraphing cheaper than any other method of despatch.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier.
[jy7-6t]
OFFICES.
No. 412 Chesnut street, No. 5 S. Third street,
No. 204 Walnut street, Merchants' Exchange,
Merchants' Hotel, Second National Bank.

OFFICE CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER SUBSTITUTE COMMITTEE, S. E. corner WALNUT and SIXTH Streets, July 6, 1864.
The Citizens' Volunteer Substitute Committee proposes to assist in raising troops by aiding citizens in procuring substitutes and facilitating the payment of bounties, in the following manner:—
Enrolled citizens who desire to furnish substitutes in advance of the draft will pay the sum of four hundred dollars to the Treasurer, J. G. Rosengarten, Esq., S. E. corner Sixth and Walnut streets, receiving his acknowledgment that the money will be returned if a certificate of exemption is not procured, and giving to him a power of attorney, duly stamped, to collect the city bounty for the benefit of the substitute. The names of applicants will be registered in the order of their application, and certificates of exemption will be procured and furnished in that order. As soon as the certificate is obtained, the principal will be notified through the Post Office that it is ready for delivery on return of the Treasurer's receipt, when the duty of the Committee will cease.
DANIEL STEINMETZ, Chairman.
J. I. CLARK HARE,
JOHN THOMPSON,
CLEMENT B. PENROSE,
J. G. ROSENGARTEN, Treasurer.
jy7-6t HENRY C. LEA, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF the Rock Oil Company of Pennsylvania, No. 409 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1864.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th of July, free of State tax.
The books of the Company will be closed on the 15th instant, at 3 P. M., and opened on the 21st.
jy7-thstu3t JOHN F. GRAFF, Treasurer.

NOTICE.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Will transact Business at their
NEW BANKING HOUSE,
CORNER OF
CHESNUT AND FRANKLIN STREETS,
(North side of Chesnut, west of Third,)
ON AND AFTER
Tuesday, the 5th instant.
MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr.,
jy6-6t Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the Stockholders in the Fairmount Passenger Railway Company, that the books are now open for subscription for a portion of the stock of that Company, and also of the Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Railroad Company, in pursuance of the resolutions of the Stockholders and Board of Directors heretofore adopted. Those who wish to subscribe will call at the office of E. V. MAITLAND & CO., No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, with their certificates, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., on or before the 16th day of July, 1864, where full information will be given, and subscriptions will be received by the undersigned. The books will be closed and no subscriptions received after the 16th day of July, 1864.
N. B. KNEASS,
E. V. MAITLAND,
D. S. WINEBRENNER,
jy2-stuth4t Committee of Board of Directors.

THE EXTRA VETERAN BOUNTY Fund Commission will meet on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 3 o'clock P. M., to receive applications, at No. 7 Goldsmiths' Hall, LIBRARY Street, immediately in the rear of the Post Office. Families interested will please call at that hour only.
E. D. SAUNDERS, Chairman.
EDWIN GREBLE,
JONATHAN BULLOCK,
G. W. SIMONS,
jy6-4t PAUL J. FIELD.

FRENCH CREEK LUBRICATING OIL CO., Office No. 324 WALNUT Street, Room No. 12. PHILADELPHIA, July 1st, 1864.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of one per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 15th day of July, free of State tax.
The Transfer Books will be closed until the 15th inst.
jy5-tuths10 WM. M. SINGERLY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD and Southwark Philadelphia City Passenger Railroad Company, BERKS Street, below Fourth.—Philadelphia, July 6, 1864.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, clear of all taxes, on and after the 18th inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed until 18th inst.
jy7-4t CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION PASSENGER RAILway Company, No. 419 WALNUT Street, June 18, 1864.—The second instalment of Five Dollars on each share of the capital stock of the Union Passenger Railway Company, will be due and payable at the office of said Company on and after July 7, 1864. By order of the Board of Directors. [je18-17t] W. H. KEMBLE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Board of School Controllers for the renewal of SCHOOL WARRANT, No. 860, dated March 9, 1864, in favor of A. REED, the same having been lost or stolen. jy6-3t*

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. ja7-3m

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Drs. ZACHARIE & BARNETT, Surgeon Chiropodists, No. 921 CHESNUT Street. Refer to Physicians and Surgeons of the city. jel1-tf

MILITARY NOTICES.

OFFICE CITY BOUNTY COMMISSION, No. 412 PRUNE Street.—"Substitutes."—The City Bounty of two hundred and fifty dollars will be paid in cases where enrolled citizens of Philadelphia, in advance of the draft, put in three years' substitutes not liable to draft, and proper credit is given upon the quota of their districts.
If citizens not enrolled put in substitutes, the substitute is regarded as a volunteer, and on a proper evidence of his being credited is entitled to the bounty.
The opportunity is thus afforded for citizens to aid the cause, while procuring exemptions for themselves, and assisting the city to fill its quota. jy5

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, First District, Pa.
PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1864.
The names of persons removing to or from this District will be added to or stricken from the lists of enrolment. Copies of the lists are open for public inspection, and civil officers and all citizens are invited to appear and point out errors in the lists and give such information as may aid in the correction and revision thereof. Any person enrolled may appear before the Board and claim to have his name stricken off the lists if he can show satisfactorily that he is not properly enrolled, on account of *Alienage, Non-residence, Over-age, Permanent Physical Disability.*
A compliance with the foregoing suggestions is earnestly solicited.
WM. E. LEHMAN,
je29-tf Captain and Provost Marshal.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES Marine Corps (a varied and exciting life by sea and land), three hundred able-bodied men, to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yard, and aboard United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.
Better compensation than the army. A ship-of-war is a comfortable home. The Marine Corps is the best equipped Corps in the service. Prize Money in abundance.
THE LOCAL BOUNTIES PAID TO RECRUITS.
For all other information apply daily at the Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce, between the hours of nine and three o'clock.
JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
my5-tf No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.
Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furlough, needing
SWORDS,
AND OTHER
MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
ARE INVITED TO THE EXTENSIVE
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
OF
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO.
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth.
PRESENTATION SWORDS
Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. ja4

PATRIOTIC MEDALS.
PATRIOTIC MEDALS.
An acceptable Offering to every Patriot.
The only correct and authorized
MEDALLION LIKENESSES
OF
PRESIDENT LINCOLN,
GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON,
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT,
GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Manufactured in Sterling Silver and Copper and White Metal. Sample sent by mail free of charge on receipt of 25 cents. Agents wanted. E. SPENCER,
Box 2486 Philadelphia Post Office.
Manufactured at No. 603 ARCH Street. jy2-1m

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ASSOCIATED themselves together under the firm of BOLTON, DYKEMAN & CO., and will continue the Car Building Business in all its branches, at the old establishment, corner TWENTY-FIRST and HAMILTON Streets.
JOSEPH R. BOLTON,
GEORGE R. DYKEMAN,
jy1-1m* G. W. CHILDS.

STURGES & FROST, No. 9 MECHANIC Street, Newark, N. J., want first-class Agents in all parts of the United States to sell their Patent Governor. Address as above, with two and three cent stamps, for circular and terms.
Agents clear $10 per day. je30-thstu1m

SANITARY FAIR.
CHEAPEST
SUMMER HATS
IN THE CITY.
BOURNE,
je7-1m No. 40 N. SIXTH Street.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE,
PUT UP AT
WILTBERGER'S
DRUG STORE,
No. 233 N. SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Will color more water than four times the same quantity of ordinary Indigo.
The new Label does not require a stamp.
It is Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
It is retailed at the same price as the Imitations and Inferior Articles. je13-1m

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.
Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that PETER C. HOLLIS, Acting Trustee under the last will and testament of CHARLES HENRY FISHER, deceased, has filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court his account as such trustee, and that the same will be presented to the said Court on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1864, for confirmation and allowance.
WM. C. STEVENSON,
je16-th-4t Clerk of Orphans' Court.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.
Estate of ELIZABETH WHITE, deceased.
The Auditor appointed to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of PATRICK LEVY, Executor of the last will and testament of ELIZABETH WHITE, deceased, and report distribution of the balance remaining in his hands, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 12, A. D. 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office S. E. corner of THIRD and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
je30-thstuth5t O. W. DAVIS, Auditor.

ESTATE OF SOPHIA G. HEBERTON, a minor.—The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of the City and County of Philadelphia to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of ROBERT G. WHITE, Guardian of the Estate of SOPHIA G. HEBERTON, a minor, and to report distribution, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on MONDAY, July 11, 1864, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
JOHN CLAYTON,
je30-thstu5t Auditor.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, RAILROAD COMPANIES, &c., Will find it to their interest to order from the undersigned.
BLANK BOOKS,
PAPER, AND STATIONERY.
All kinds for Business, Professional, and Private use.
For sale at moderate prices by
WILLIAM MANN,
Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer,
No. 43 S. FOURTH Street.
ap22-3m Philadelphia.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, &c,
Matches and Blacking,
No. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
(First street above Second, between Market and Chesnut)
my23-2m PHILADELPHIA.

H. DIXON,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street,
DEALER IN FANCY AND TOILET GOODS,
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
Fans, Head Dresses,
French Jewelry, Leather Goods,
Work Boxes,
Beads, &c., &c. my18-3m

BEDDING EMPORIUM,
No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.
MATTRESSES, MATTRESSES,
of Hair, Palm, Excelsior, and Husk.
FEATHER BEDS, BOLSTERS, AND PILLOWS,
WOOD AND IRON BEDSTEADS,
SPRING BEDS AND COTS.
N. B.—Repairing and renovating attended to with care and despatch. No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street. je3-2m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTAblished in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in
Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,
Choice Havana Cigars,
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
ja26 1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER. ja4-tf

FINANCIAL.

HEWES & RAHM,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 53 S. THIRD STREET.
DEALERS IN
SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. ap30-tf

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
fe8-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh12

FREDK. STEEL & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [mh14

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
ja27-1y No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. fe8-tf

SEVENTH
NATIONAL BANK,
No. 216 MARKET STREET,
(CORNER OF STRAWBERRY.)
Capital $125,000,
To be Increased to $500,000.
DIRECTORS.
HENRY G. MORRIS, of Morris, Tasker & Co., Pascal Iron Works, Fifth and Tasker sts.
CHARLES S. CLOSE, of Close & Nesbit, Builders, No. 331 Reed street.
JAMES M. PRESTON, Manufacturer of Woolen Goods, Manayunk.
J. A. WATERS, of J. A. Waters & Co., Wholesale Grocers, No. 125 Market street.
S. B. COUGHLIN, Real Estate, No. 602 N. Thirteenth street.
WM. P. CLYDE, Agent Philad'a and New York Express S. B. Co., No. 14 S. Delaware Ave.
GEORGE W. HILL, Manufacturer of Carpetings, No. 126 N. Third street.
J. W. SOUDER, Wholesale Boots and Shoes, No. 509 Market street.
J. Z. DEHAVEN, Importer of Wines, Brandies, &c., Nos. 30 and 32 S. Delaware Avenue.
This Bank having been duly authorized to commence business under the National Currency Act, is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS, make Collections, and transact a General BANKING BUSINESS.
Discount days on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
J. Z. DEHAVEN, President.
E. S. HALL, Cashier.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1864. je30-1m

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40's.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,
BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.
BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.
ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

GUM-ELASTIC CRUTCHES. GUM-ELASTIC
CRUTCHES!—These Crutches have a Gum Tube across the top, making a soft and elastic support to the arm, and enabling the wearer to walk with more comfort than can be derived from any other crutch. The tops are so made as to be applied to any crutch. Patented December, 1863.
J. HARTMAN,
ap19-3m No. 117 S. SECOND Street, below Chesnut.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c. my25-1y

TRUSSES, BRACES, &c., skilfully adjusted by C. H. NEEDLES, cor. of TWELFTH and RACE Streets. Ladies' Department for same, conducted by ladies, TWELFTH Street, first door below Race. The most complete and varied stock on hand, consisting, in part, of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Belts, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Syringes, Articles for Nursery, Sick Room, &c. je10-3m

THE ARTIFICIAL HAND.
H. A. GILDEA,
Inventor and Manufacturer of the
ARTIFICIAL ARM,
Approved and adopted
BY THE
SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
for Soldiers,
Has permanently located his Office and Factory at No. 312 S. FOURTH Street, six doors below Spruce, Philada.
je 20-3m

NEW COMPANIES FORMING CAN BE supplied with
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
TRANSFER BOOKS,
STOCK LEDGERS,
CHECKS, NOTES, DRAFTS,
And every variety of Account Books and Stationery, on reasonable terms, at
WILLIAM MANN'S,
Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer,
No. 43 S. FOURTH Street,
ap22-3m Philadelphia.

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS,
For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences,
Manufactured by the
UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
JAMES P. WOOD,
No. 41 S. FOURTH Street.
mh29-6m B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of Character, Constitution, and Talent, with Advice on Business, Health, Education, Self-Improvement, Management, and Training of CHILDREN, Social Adaptation, &c., day and evening, by
JOHN L. CAPEN,
Phrenologist and Bookseller,
ap13-3m No. 25 S. TENTH Street, above Chesnut.

"TIME'S NOBLEST OFFspring is the last."
A NEW SEWING MACHINE.
The WAGENER SEWING MACHINE combines all the advantages of the other first-class machines, and
SURPASSES ALL OTHERS
for simplicity, practicability, and reliability.
These Machines, on account of their cheapness and simplicity, are the most valuable and desirable machines in the market.
Persons are invited to examine this new Sewing Machine, before purchasing.
OFFICE OF "WAGENER SEWING MACHINE,"
NINTH Street,
je15-1m Under the Continental Hotel.

GROVER & BAKER'S
FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
ap28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE,
Elliptic Sewing Machine,
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine,
The Singer do.
And all the principal Sewing Machines. All furnished from their principal offices.
Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for Sale and Repaired at the new office of
LEAVENS & FAULKNER,
No. 106 N. EIGHTH Street,
(Over ten years with Singer & Co.)
Ladies taught to operate. je14-3m

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT
OF THE AGE IN PIANOS.
MEYER'S IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.
Acknowledged by the leading artists and indorsed by the Musical Public to be the finest Pianos in America.
The attention of the Musical Public is called to the recent great improvement in these Piano Fortes. By a new method of construction, the greatest possible volume of tone has been obtained, without any of the sweetness and brilliancy for which these Pianos are so celebrated being lost, and which, with an Improved Touch and Action, render them Unequalled.
These Instruments received the PRIZE MEDAL at the World's Fair, held in London, as well as the Highest Awards over all competitors, from the first Fairs and Institutes in this country.
Warerooms, No. 722 ARCH Street, below Eighth,
je17-1m Philadelphia.

ESTEY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,
Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.
Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. my19-3m

HENRY HARPER,
DEALER IN
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
No. 520 ARCH Street.
AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S, E. HOWARD & CO.'S, AND REED'S PATENT WATCHES.
All kinds of Silver Ware made in the Factory adjoining the Store. je9-1m

G. W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL, PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF
JEWELRY,
FINE SWORDS
AND [ja4-tf
MILITARY GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
ja12-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

JOHN S. WILSON, IMPORTER AND dealer in WATCHES, Fine JEWELRY, and manufacturer of
SILVER WARE,
No. 112 N. NINTH Street, above Arch, Philadelphia.
The highest price paid for old Silver. my7 1jy12

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.
THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY,
CALL.
All business confidential. my18-3m

FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.
EVANS & HASSALL,
MILITARY FURNISHERS,
No. 418 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Banners, Regimental and Company Flags, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Passants, Epaulets, Hats, Caps, Canteens, Haversacks, Camp Kits, Field Glasses, Spurs, and everything pertaining to the complete outfit of Army and Navy Officers.
A liberal discount allowed to the trade. my10-3m

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.
FLAGS,
BANNERS AND TRANSPARENCIES.
WM. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD STREET,
Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.
MANUFACTURER OF
FLAGS,
BANNERS,
TRANSPARENCIES,
AND LANTERNS.
Political Campaign Clubs fitted out with Lanterns, Badges, Banners, and Flags at reasonable rates. je8-3m

FLAGS!
BUNTING FLAGS,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
SILK FLAGS,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
MUSLIN FLAGS,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Staffs,
Halliards,
Pulleys, &c.
Wholesale and Retail, at
W. H. HORSTMANN & SONS,
my14-tf FIFTH and CHERRY Streets.

J. H. FOSTER,
AWNING MAKER,
No. 443 N. THIRD Street,
ABOVE WILLOW.
ESTABLISHED 1844.
AWNINGS,
WAGON COVERS,
FLAGS,
SAILS,
TENTS,
FANCY VERANDAHS FOR WINDOWS.
All kinds of work done promptly, and attended to personally, by
JOSEPH H. FOSTER,
No. 443 N. THIRD STREET,
ap29-3m Above Willow.

PAINTING!! PAINTING!!
No. 47 S. THIRD STREET,
ABOVE CHESNUT,
Philadelphia.
FAHY & BROTHER,
HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.
Graining, Glazing, Gilding on Glass, Kalsomining, Paper Varnishing, &c. ap6 tf

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedts' Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
mh11-tf DELAWARE AVENUE, above Laurel Street.

PROPOSAL

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SU
No. 508 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be re[illegible] office until 11 o'clock, A. M. on SATURDAY [illegible] for furnishing and delivering to the Camps, Hospitals, and officers in the vicinity of this city Beef required by them for six months, with [illegible] of continuing for one year at the option [illegible] commencing August 1, 1864.
The beef must be killed from the finest fatted [illegible] weight not less than 1200 pounds gross weight, delivered in quarters weighing not less than 200 p[illegible] the necks to be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, the breast trimmed down; the shanks of the fore quarters to be cut off four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters eight inches above the gambrel or hock joints. Said beef to be furnished in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters.
Deliveries to officers to be made in such quantities as may be ordered.
The beef of all Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, and Heifers will be rejected.
The delivery (every day, if necessary) of any quantities which they be ordered, will be included in the price per pound specified in the proposal, and the deliveries must be made at any place designated by this office, within twenty miles of this city, and at any hour designated by the commanding officer of any camp, barracks, hospital, or other place where it may be needed. All such deliveries to be made at the expense of the contractor, the beef at all times to be subject to the inspection and rejection of the regularly appointed inspector.
No bids from disloyal parties, or from persons not considered responsible, will be considered, and each bid must be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:—
FORM OF GUARANTEE.
We, the undersigned, of the city of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, do hereby guarantee that —— will fulfil the requirements of this contract, as specified in the accompanying advertisement; and that we, in the event of the contract being awarded to him, will enter good and sufficient security in the sum of ($20,000) twenty thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the same.
Each bid must be accompanied by the oath of allegiance of the principals and the guarantors, and must have a copy of this advertisement attached.
The names of all parties participating in the proposal must be affixed to the same, and no person will be allowed to farm out or underlet any portion of the supply.
No bid from parties not regularly in the business will be considered, and parties bidding will be required to state where they intend slaughtering the beef proposed to be delivered.
The Government reserves the right to annul the contract at any time, should it not prove satisfactory.
All beef of an inferior quality to that stipulated in this advertisement will be rejected, and a corresponding quantity purchased at market rates and charged to the contractor.
Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for fresh beef," and directed to
ISAAC B. WIGGIN,
jy4-5t Captain and C. S. Vols.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES Army, No. 20 SOUTH Street,
BALTIMORE, Md., June 28, 1864.
Sealed Proposals, *in duplicate*, will be received at this office until 12 M., on WEDNESDAY, July 13, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—
FOUR THOUSAND (4000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales, at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1000) one thousand each every (10) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1300) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight; all falling short of (1000) one thousand pounds gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers, and Hornless Cattle will be rejected.
A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each Steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one-half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.
Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, or by mail, or telegraph.
The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.
Each bid, to secure consideration, must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:—
We ——, of the County of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his sureties, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, [illegible] enclosed with the bid.
Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.
The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.
Payments to be made after each delivery in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.
Proposals must be endorsed distinctly "PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE," and addressed to "Captain J. H. GILMAN, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland."
If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their post office address must appear, or they will not be considered.
Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it with an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one at this office.
All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.
J. H. GILMAN,
je30-11t Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

BLACKSMITHS AND WHEELWRIGHTS Wanted.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1864.
Wanted at once, to work in Government Repair Shops, Quartermaster's Department, Depot of Washington, One Hundred (100) good BLACKSMITHS and One Hundred (100) good WHEELWRIGHTS.
The pay per month will be Sixty Dollars ($60), with one (1) ration per day, and hospital privileges when sick.
Apply to Captain CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, A. Q. M., United States Army, corner Twenty-second and G streets, Washington, D. C.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
jy4-18t Department of Washington.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE Office.
PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the United States, deliverable at the Schuylkill Arsenal, the following articles, viz:—
Drum Snares, sets, Army Standard.
Black Pant Buckles, Army Standard.
Pure Woollen, dark-blue Flannel, indigo wool-dyed, weighing 5 oz. or 10 oz. to ¾ or 6-4 width, for Blouses or Sack Coats, Army Standard.
The Army standard samples of each of the above articles can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must *strictly conform.*
Bidders must state in their proposals the price, which must be given in *writing*, as well as in figures, the quantity and time of delivery.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and where the Bidder and Guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to as being such, by some public functionary of the United States.
Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully *comply with the requirements* of this advertisement, will not be considered.
Blank forms for proposals can be had upon application at this office, and bids must be endorsed with the name of the article or articles bid for.
G. H. CROSMAN,
jy6-5t A. Q. M. Gen'l U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL's Office.
PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, for constructing Military Barracks for the use of the United States upon a lot of land, containing about 57 acres, the property of Mr. Joseph Kirkner, and situated on the west bank of the Schuylkill river, a short distance below Spring Mill.
Plans and specifications of the buildings and their appurtenances can be seen at the office of John McArthur, Jr., Architect, where any further information required will be given.
Bidders must state the shortest time required to complete the work.
Ample security will be required, and no bid received from a defaulting contractor.
By order of Colonel G. H. Crossman, Assistant Quartermaster General.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
jy6-6t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL
No. 119 Market Street
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.
C. W. WRIGHT. F. E. SIDDALL.
DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS,
AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.
FINE ESSENTIAL OILS
For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.
PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE,
Ground expressly for our sales, and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.
Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.*
Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
je11-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

GEORGE W. & T. VOIGT'S
GLASS WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 321 and 323 BRANCH Street.
Glassware for Hotels and Restaurants, Confectioners, Perfumers, and Druggists.
Also, the largest assortment of
GLASS SHADES
for Wax Fruit, Ferneries, Clocks, &c. Potichomania Vases and Card Receivers. je7-1m

HENRY SIMONS,
UNITED STATES NATIONAL
WAGON AND COACH WORKS,
Office, No. 521 NEW MARKET Street,
And Factory, corner of
SECOND AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
All and every kind of
WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS,
and TIMBER WHEELS, adapted to Army, Road, Boiler, or Plantation purposes. All work warranted.
Orders promptly attended to. ja6-tf

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1864.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

For The Evening Telegraph.

THE MODERN VALETUDINARIAN.

There once was a lady who felt very ill;
So she went to procure an Allopath pill;
The doctor produced a terrible bolus:—
"My!" said the lady, "I can't take that *solus*."
Said the doctor, "You'll not find out of this shop,
A thing that's so likely to cure the first pop."
—"Or kill," said the lady in very great wrath—
And started for SMITH, the great homœopath,
Who prescribed a pill so wondrously wee,
That it needed exceeding great faith to see.
But the lady now said, "I certainly know,
That the smaller the pills, the better they go,
But, Doctor, how can my weak stomach, alas!
Know, I've taken a pill—without a strong glass?"
"Ah! Madam," exclaimed the great homœopath,
"If you have been to some vile allopath,
Know, that the smaller a thing is in physic,
The greater its power, from an ache to the tisic."
The lady now left, but had not gone a square,
When she saw in the street a printed affair;
Nothing less than a paper, signed by Mrs. Ford,
In which Mrs. said she'd been sent by the Lord
(Harry knows who,) to cure all humanity,
Not even excepting a case of insanity.
The lady took bottles, as many as twenty,
Electricity, also, in very great plenty;
But her disease stood the liquids and shocking,
So the patient required continual stocking.
But at length bade farewell to good Mrs. Ford,
Convinced she'd not lately arrived from the Lord.
Or at all, except in a general way,
As the babies arrive from China each day.

Now, the lady has perfect felicity,
Taking a course of mild electricity;
And if she go on with a few systems more,
Although there are still quite a number in store,
I mean if she *get through*, she may safely tell,
That when she began *she must have been well*.

For the Evening Telegraph.

THE BLONDE.

Leave to the harem of the Turk,
The jetty eye and skin of umber;
Leave to his dreams the shades where lurk
Immortal houris without number;
Leave to him such dreams of pleasure
On this earth, and far beyond;
Give to me the loveliest treasure—
Give the beauty of the blonde.
Human, yet her skin transparent,
Is illumined by the rays
Of the soul that glows apparent,
As light in alabaster vase.

AN EPIC IN IRON.

What Mechanics Have Done for England—The Vulcans of Albion.

Samuel Smiles is a most industrious compiler, and his books, like the tales in the "Arabian Nights," may be said to breed one another. In the course of his researches while preparing a recent work entitled "Lives of the Engineers," he frequently came across the tracks of celebrated inventors, mechanics, and iron-workers, whose labors seemed to him well worthy of finding some permanent record. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.* Hence a new book, published in this country by Ticknor & Fields, under the title "Industrial Biography: Iron Workers and Tool-Makers."

Preceding the biographies with a history of iron, its relation to civilization and early iron manufacture in England, he opens the personal sketches with one of

DUD DUDLEY,

the father of iron-working in England, and the Chaucer of the iron poets (to use a fanciful image) who have since made England great. He was one of eleven illegitimate children, and does not seem to be at all ashamed of it, for in an official document he speaks of his mother as "Elizabeth, daughter of William Tomlinson, of Dudley, concubine of Edward Lord Dudley."

Dudley village was the centre of a manufacturing district, and the Earl himself had large iron works where Dud used to pass much of his time. As he grew to be a man he established iron works of his own. He wrote a treatise on iron; he built immense furnaces, and became overwhelmed with debt. He invented an important system of iron smelting. In the Cromwellian war he fought on the King's side, was, in 1648, captured, stripped almost naked, and in triumph carried up to the gates of Worcester (which place Dud had forfeited for the King), and put in prison.

With a party of other prisoners he, however, managed to escape in August of the same year. As he had received a wound in the leg, he had to stumble across the country on crutches, and thus reached Bristol. His estates had been confiscated, but yet he was sole possessor of his secret for smelting iron with pit-coal; and finding a moneyed partner, built another foundry, but soon quarrelled with his business associate, and the affair was brought to a stand still. On the restoration he made a variety of claims for damages he had suffered during the civil war, again built foundries, published his treatise, "Metallum Martis," in 1665, and died in his eighty-fourth year, after a life of singular vicissitudes.

THE INVENTOR OF CAST-STEEL.

Cast-steel was invented, Mr. Smiles tells us, by one Benjamin Huntsman, who was born in Lincolnshire in 1704. He was the son of German parents, and when a boy was noted for his skill in mending clocks and locks. He also early obtained some reputation as an oculist. In Doncaster he began making experiments in the improvement of steel, but it was many weary years before the desired result was achieved; yet it was achieved at last, and although a hundred years have passed since Huntsman's discovery, the description of fuel (coke) which he first applied for the purpose of making the steel, and the crucibles and furnaces which he used, were, for the most part, similar to those in use at the present day. Although the making of cast-steel, as invented by Benjamin Huntsman, is now conducted with greater economy and dexterity, owing to increased experience, it is questionable whether any maker has since been able to surpass the quality of Huntsman's manufactures.

Yet his own countrymen, the Sheffield cutlers, with true British obstinacy, refused to use his cast-steel, and he had to send it abroad for sale on the continent. In a short time the French cutlers were able to undersell the English, and so the latter were obliged to come to Huntsman. He had taken no patent for his invention, his only protection being in preserving his process as much a mystery as possible; all his workmen were pledged to inviolable secrecy, strangers were carefully excluded from his works, and the whole of his steel was cast at night.

Of course there were plenty of efforts—many of them dishonorable enough—to unveil the secret. An iron-founder named Walker at last discovered it by adopting the ruse of disguising himself as a wandering "tramp," and feigning great distress and abject poverty. Shivering with cold at the door of Huntsman's foundry late one night when the workmen were about to begin their labors at steel casting, he asked for admission to warm himself by the furnace fire. The humane workmen found the appeal irresistible, and the apparent beggar was admitted and provided with a snug corner, where he pretended to fall asleep. But he watched the process of steel-making; and before many months had passed the Huntsman manufactory was not the only one where cast-steel was produced.

Huntsman was a Quaker, eccentric, but very benevolent; he died in 1776, in his 72d year, and was buried in Attercliffe churchyard.

AN UNREQUITED BENEFACTOR.

The principal iron-founder of England during the last century was one Henry Cort, to whom England owes the production of wrought iron for machinery, for steam engines, and for railways, at one-third the price it was before accustomed to pay to foreigners. It is estimated that the inventions of Henry Cort have already added six hundred million pounds sterling to the wealth of the kingdoms, while they have given employment to some six hundred thousand working people during three generations. "And while the great iron-masters, by freely availing themselves of his invention, have been adding estate to estate, the only estate secured by Henry Cort was the little domain of six feet two in which he lies interred in Hampstead churchyard."

BRAMAH.

Joseph Bramah was one of the most curious of the characters to be met with in the annals of great mechanics. He was born in 1748, in a Yorkshire village, and, when a boy, devoted his spare time in making musical instruments, his tools being a few old files and razor blades given him by the friendly "village smith," whose forge was young Bramah's favorite haunt. His first regular work was at ploughing, but when sixteen years old he hurt his ankle, was unfitted for farm work, and apprenticing himself to a carpenter, he soon became an expert workman, turning out ploughs and fiddles, window-frames and violoncellos, with equal skill.

Ambitious to improve in his trade, he went on foot to London, where he found work in a cabinet-maker's shop, and where he made a number of useful little inventions. At last he discovered some new method of pump-making, for which he took out a patent, and remembering his old friend the Yorkshire blacksmith, sent for him to take charge of the blacksmith's work.

In 1778, Bramah first turned his attention to locks, which were then very poor and easily picked. Bramah invented a lock, and took out a patent therefor; and for nearly eighty years the Bramah lock was regarded as utterly invincible. In 1851, Hobbs, the American, crossed the ocean and succeeded in picking it. But it took even Hobbs no less than sixteen days of manipulation, during which he used a variety of elaborate instruments, which no burglar could hope to own.

Bramah, after the success of his lock, occupied himself with making hydraulic pumps, making pens, and making machines for pulling up trees, and for hoisting goods into warehouses; but his name is now principally associated with the Bramah lock. He was so high an authority in mechanical affairs, that when any difficulty occurred which mechanical ingenuity was likely to remove, recourse was usually had to Bramah, and he was rarely found at a loss for a contrivance to overcome it. "Thus, when applied to by the Bank of England, in 1806, to construct a machine for more accurately and expeditiously printing the numbers and date lines on bank-notes, he at once proceeded to invent the necessary model, which he completed in the course of a month." And the same instrument, with his own subsequent improvements, is still in constant use, saving much clerical labor, and insuring the greatest accuracy and legibility.

HENRY MAUDSLEY.

The mechanical tastes of a boy are usually as strongly marked in an inborn mechanic as the musical taste is early developed in a musician. *Nascitur non fit.* But generally the former tastes are easier gratified, and thus, while vastly more useful, do not attract as much attention as the latter. There are boys to whom the blacksmith's forge and the machine shop are irresistible attractions. Often such tastes are stifled at once by ambitious parents, and the result is that nonentity "a clerk"—a young man who, without special commercial instincts, is grafted in the tree of commerce, never takes to it kindly, and is ever after a sapless sort of twig. Sometimes the would-be mechanic is put "in a law-office," and once in a while is sent to "study for the Church." The result is at the best deplorable mediocrity.

Henry Maudsley, one of the most eminent of English mechanics (whose death is reported to us among the news brought by the last foreign steamer), had this mechanical instinct strikingly developed. His father was a carpenter, but young Maudsley himself was much fonder of working in iron, and would often excite the anger of the foreman by stealing off to an adjoining smithy. He urged so hard for the change that when fifteen years old he was transferred from the carpenter's to the blacksmith's shop.

Here he became an expert worker in metal, and was soon quite noted for forging "trivets" with great speed and skill, the old experienced hands gathering round to admire him when at this work. They had in this shop—which belonged to the naval works of Woolwich—a very accommodating superintending officer, who would blow his nose in a peculiar manner when approaching, so that all forbidden jobs—and making "trivets" was one of them—might be put out of the way by the time he entered the shop.

When a boy has the innate love for his trade that Maudsley had—and thousands of American youths all over the country have to-day—he does not remain at the foot of the ladder. Take a boy—there are plenty such—who has no particular predilection for anything, and put him at a trade, and he will always remain the mere workman. But boys like Maudsley, almost without knowing it, are urged on to something better.

At this time Bramah, the lockmaker, had great difficulty to find mechanics skilful enough to make his locks with the neat precision he wanted. Young Maudsley was suggested to him, and on being sent for, the young Woolwich blacksmith came to London. He was then but eighteen years old, strong, muscular, tall, and remarkably handsome. But both Bramah and his foreman thought he was too young to be put in the shop with old workmen. A worn-out vice-bench was lying near by, and Maudsley, seeing his chances were in danger, asked permission to go right to work and fix it up.

He did so, and the job was so splendidly executed that he was at once engaged, and he became as much a favorite in this as in his former shop. As before said, he was extremely handsome—an Apollo among Vulcans; and his personal advantages, with his mental activity, had their effect on his fellow workmen, who tacitly acknowledged him as their leader and superior. He rose in position and became foreman. In 1797 he opened a shop of his own, he and his wife—for a pretty girl had a little time before accepted the handsome blacksmith—clearing the hired shop of the dirt and rubbish left in it by a former tenant. His first customer was an artist, who gave an order for the iron frame of a large easel; and thenceforth Maudsley's shop had plenty of work.

His next success was the invention of the slide-rest with which his name is usually identified—an invention, too, which all familiar with the use of the turning-lathe now consider indispensable. Maudsley subsequently became a famous manufacturer of machinery; but even when he employed numbers of men, and found it necessary to labor more with the head than the hands, he used to go often to the forge, and work enthusiastically with the sledge-hammer, just from sheer love of his art. In time his shop became, as it were, a college of mechanical art, from which the best mechanics were proud to have graduated.—*New York Post.*

Disraeli as an Epic Poet.

The English journals are roasting Mr. Disraeli for his republication of a poem, "The Revolutionary Epic," which he first printed in 1834, and which appears to have wonderfully little merit. One literary journal gives the following account of this work:—

"In the brief madness of a puerile literary enthusiasm, which he can afford now to look back upon without shame—and which is, we repeat, one of the natural distempers of youth—he vented this fragment of a rhapsody. It is neither poetry, nor philosophy, nor sense. It is a nightmare dream of shadowy allegorical monsters, discoursing in feeble and placid blank verse, and in an idiom which is not English, about the political condition of Europe, from the fall of the Roman Empire to Napoleon's Italian campaign of 1797. Magros is the Genius of Feudalism; Lyridon is the Genius of Federalism. The former is attended by a pair of junior sprites, called Faith and Fealty; the latter by a female, named Opinion, who, like the sex, is apt to change her mind.

"They discuss, at the tribunal of Demogorgon, their respective claims to rule over the earth. This takes up two books, ending with a decree that General Bonaparte shall set the world to rights. In the third book, Lyridon having visited the French camp at Montenotte and delivered a message to the General, we read of the defeat of the Piedmontese and Austrians, with the establishment of the Cisalpine Republic at Milan. Is it worth while to spend a word of criticism on a poem so absurdly planned as this? Mr. Disraeli has republished it, with a dedication to Lord Stanley, merely to prove that the author was not, with Mazzini, an apologist for political assassination.

"Nevertheless, it is shown that he could only prove this by altering certain passages in the poem as it was originally published, and as he has chosen to do this secretly—that is to say, without confessing it—he is taken to task for it.

"It seems that the edition of 1834 contained some expressions, which Mr. Disraeli has now struck out, more distinctly favoring the doctrine of 'killing no murder,' than he is disposed in 1864 to avow. Instead of the sentence

> "'Hallowed be
> The regicidal steel that shall redeem
> A nation's woe;'

hallowing the regicidal steel which simply redeems a nation's woe, that passage of the original poem ran thus:—

> "'And blessed be the hand that dares to wave
> The regicidal steel that shall redeem
> A nation's sorrow with a tyrant's blood.'

This cannot be understood of the judicial execution of a criminal king. There is another passage which Mr. Disraeli has chosen to alter in the present edition, whilst he declares that his corrections are 'purely literary,' and that they do not affect the evidence regarding his former advocacy of political assassination. In the original poem he said, when speaking of Rome,

> "'The bold Brutus but propelled the blow
> Her own and Nature's laws alike approved.'

"That was what Mr. Disraeli said in 1834. In 1864 Mr. Disraeli has changed it into this—still speaking of Rome:—

> "'The bow bold Brutus struck, her fate.'

"And these, he assures us, are 'purely literary corrections.'"

The republication of the work arose out of a question put to Mr. Disraeli in a recent debate in Parliament. Mr. Stansfield, a member of the administration, was charged with holding to Mazzini's doctrine, that "tyrannicide is justifiable." This was denied, and Mr. Disraeli was himself charged with the utterance of such a sentiment. Thereupon he reprints the "Epick" to show that he was falsely accused—and leaves out the very sentence on which the charge was justly predicated. This is the theme of scornful comment by English journals.

SURNAME OF SMITH.—No name is as common in England as Smith, setting aside even the appellation of those who faintly disguise ancestral worth under Smyth, Smithson, Smythe, Smithers, and Smythies. In Germany, too, there is not a name more frequent than Schmidt; and the Fabri, Fabricii, and Fabbroni of Italy; the Le Febres, or Lefevres, of France; and the Gows, Gowans, and Cowans of Scotland are as plentiful as blackberries. The obvious inference is that, at the time when surnames were adopted, the workers in iron were not only numerous but honored members of society, equally important in war as in peaceful life—

> "From whence came Smith, be he a knight or squire,
> But from the smith that forgeth in the fire?"

TRUE HISTORY OF THE GUILLOTINE.

Dr. Guillotin Neither the Inventor nor the First Victim.

Appended to an account of the execution of the French prisoner, La Pommerais, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following history of the guillotine, claiming to correct former versions:—

"Of the origin and history of this famous instrument of punishment an erroneous idea generally prevails. The popular version is, that it was invented in 1785 by Joseph Ignatius Guillotin, an eminent physician, and deputy for Paris in the Constituent Assembly. This is not correct. An instrument differing from the guillotine only in its heavy and cumbrous construction, already existed in Italy. It was known in Genoa by the name of *mannaja*, and it was by the *mannaja* that Beatrice Cenci was beheaded at Rome in 1605. The 'maiden,' an instrument not unlike the guillotine, was long known in Scotland, and it was employed on the Regent Morton, who is said to have introduced it. It was used, also, in Halifax, Yorkshire, in the reign of Elizabeth. The Duke of Montmorency was beheaded at Toulouse, in 1632, with the *mannaja*.

"All that Dr. Guillotin, who was a man well known for his humanity, had to do with the matter, was preparing the draught of a law in the Constituent Assembly, in 1789, to the effect that the mode of inflicting death on criminals should be the same for all alike, without any distinction of nobles or plebeians; in fact, that it should be uniform. Before the revolution of 1789 the inequality that existed during life was maintained in death; the noble was beheaded, the *villain* hung from the gallows. But the inequality was a trifling grievance in comparison with the cruelty which accompanied the execution. There was the stake and faggot for those convicted of sacrilege or heresy; the tearing of limb from limb by horses for regicide; the breaking on the wheel, with the additional refinements of barbarity for crimes of other descriptions.

"The bill proposed by Guillotin was voted, and the Assembly enacted on the 21st January, 1790, that 'in all cases where the law pronounced the penalty of death the punishment should be the same, whatever might be the nature of the crime;' and, moreover, 'that the criminal should be beheaded by means of a simple machine.' The same Assembly also introduced in the Penal Code (October, 1791) this clause:—'The penalty of death shall consist in the simple taking away of life, without the accompaniment of any sort whatever of torture; and the convict so condemned shall be beheaded.' The clause stands the same at the present day.

"Decapitation being thus declared the only legal mode of inflicting death, the next step was to invent the simplest mechanism and the least painful for the purpose. The Committee of Legislation directed Dr. Louis, who was then perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Surgery, to draw up a report on the best mode of decapitation to be applied to criminals. The report was presented to the committee on the 7th of March, 1792, and on the 20th of the same month the Assembly passed a law, which was sanctioned on the 25th by the King, declaring that the penalty of death should be carried out in the manner recommended in the Report of the Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Surgery.

"In this paper Dr. Louis did no more than suggest the plan on which the instrument should be constructed; but he was enjoined to get one constructed according to his plan. A German named Schmitt, a maker of harpsichords, was employed for the purpose, and on the 19th of April, 1792, De Louis informed Roland, then Minister of the Interior, that 'experiments had been made with Schmitt's instrument at the Bicetre on three dead bodies, and that the heads were cut off with such precision, that he was astonished at the strength and celerity of its action.'

"It was at once introduced, and the 'experiments' made with it soon after the date of the latter, and for a long time afterwards were not of the harmless nature of those at the Bicetre. In the memoirs of Sanson, the famous headsman, recently published, a full account is given of the instrument. The first execution for which it was used was that of a highwayman, which took place on the 27th of May, and the first political execution was that of Collenot d'Anglemont, on the 21st of August following.

"The machine was at first popularly known by the name of Louison, or Louisette, from the inventor's name. By some unaccountable change of public opinion, or caprice, it soon got the name of guillotine, which it keeps to this day, and will probably do so as long as it is in use, though Dr. Guillotin had nothing whatever to do with its invention or construction, and had merely proposed the measure of uniformity in the mode of execution. There is another error also very generally spread, that Guillotin himself died on the scaffold during the revolution by the instrument of which the invention was falsely attributed to him. Dr. Guillotin long survived the revolution, and died quietly in his bed in 1814."

A Roman Almanac.

Galignani has an account of a recent discovery in Europe. It is as follows:—

A Roman Almanac has just been found in an excavation near the Gate of Isis, at Pompeii. It is a square block of white marble, on each side of which are inscriptions relative to the months of the year, arranged in perpendicular columns. At the head of each is represented the sign of the Zodiac, to which the month responds. The almanac contains some curious information on the agriculture and religion of the Romans.

At the top of each column, and under the sign of the Zodiac, is the name of the month and the number of days; next come the nones, which during eight months of the year fall on the fifth day, and are consequently called *quintanæ*; for the remainder of the year they fall on the seventh day, and are called *septimanæ*. The ides are not indicated, because there is always seven days between them and the nones.

The number of hours of the day and night is also marked, the whole number being represented by the ordinary Roman figure, the fractions by an s for semi, and by small horizontal lines for the quarters. Lastly, the sign of the Zodiac in which the sun appears is stated, and the days of the Equinoxes and of the Summer solstice are also given. For the Winter solstice there are the words *hiemis initium* (beginning of the winter). Next comes the chapter of agriculture, in which farmers are reminded of the principal operations that ought to be carried on during the month.

The almanac terminates by the religious part; it points out the god who presides over each month; gives a list of the religious *fetes* which fall during the lapse of time, and warns the farmer not to neglect the worship of those protecting divinities of his labors if he wishes to have them prosper. On the upper part of the block of marble is Apollo, driving the chariot of the Sun, and on the under part Ceres reaping corn in the field, which shows that this almanac was more particularly intended for farmers. It has been sent to Naples.

The Wooden Spoon at Yale.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* thus describes the modern "wooden spoon" of Yale College, and its signification:—"The Junior Class, during the last term of the College Year, select from their number nine gentlemen distinguished from those qualities most approved in the social circle. These nine, called the 'Wooden Spoon Committee' by those who are indisposed to pronounce the long Latin equivalent, 'Cochleaurati,'—which, however, is usually abbreviated to 'Cochs'—are initiated by the 'Cochs' of the preceding Junior Class into a secret society composed of all the Spoon men of all years. The 'Insigne Cochleauratorum,' their coat of arms, is an amusing piece of mischief.

"A quartered shield forms the centre-piece, bearing in one corner 'two spoons' crossed; in another a pair of scales, where the figure of a man—doubtless one of the Faculty—kicks the beam outweighed by the 'Spoon.' The scales are marked '*Mene Tekel Upharsin*.' Below, a third quarter shows a horn, at the 'little end' of which appears an unlucky collegian. The fourth presents the Phi Beta Kappa Society's badge reversed, and across the whole runs diagonally a motto, '*Super Sinistram Lugemus*'—'We grieve over the left.' Over the shield is a coat of mail, a helmet with a spoon thrust between the visor bars, and a hand grasping the spoon above.

"Under the shield is a motto, wreathed about still another spoon, '*In Hoc Signo Vinces*.' The nine agree among themselves, guided by the generally understood sentiment of the class as to whom they shall select as 'Spoon man,' the most popular of the Committee—who are the most popular men of the class—being chosen always now. On the Monday evening preceding Presentation Day, the Committee give a promenade concert. The spoon is presented with appropriate ceremonies and a mock exhibition takes place at the same time."

—We clip from an exchange the following affecting incident:—

Two officers, wounded in the battle of the 20th before Petersburg, were going home last Friday by the Erie route. When the train neared Owego a well-dressed lady, accompanied by a child and a gentleman, entered the car and took seats in front of them. As the officers talked over the recent engagement at Petersburg, informing each other of various comrades who had fallen, one remarked, "There was Captain Warwick, of the 109th New York, as brave a fellow as ever lived; he was shot through the head and instantly killed." The lady immediately sprang from her seat, and throwing up her hands, exclaimed, "Oh! don't say that! he was my husband!" and then burst into a flood of tears. This was the first intelligence she had received of her husband's death. The child was his daughter and the gentleman his brother. There were very few dry eyes in the car during the rest of the journey to Elmira.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.'S COLUMN FOR THE CHEROKEE MEDICINES.
COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS, AND LEAVES.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

M

It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.

It is diuretic and alterative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

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CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites. Its effects are healing, soothing, and demulcent; removing all scalding heat, chordee, and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack injections.

E

H

By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

For full particulars get our pamphlet from any drug store in the country, or write us, and we will mail free to any address a full treatise.

Price, CHEROKEE REMEDY, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

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Sent by express to any address on receipt of price.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

D

CHEROKEE CURE! An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by Self-pollution; such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

E

This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.

To those who have trifled with their constitution, until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, DESPAIR NOT! the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed.

I

For full particulars, get a Circular from any Drug Store in the country, or write the Proprietors, who will mail free, to any one desiring the same, a full treatise in pamphlet form.

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R

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR; OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE!

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The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.

C

This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

One bottle will cure General Debility.

A few bottles cure Hysteria in females.

One bottle cures Palpitation of the Heart.

A few doses restore the organs of generation.

From one to three bottles restore the manliness and full vigor of youth.

O

A few doses restore the appetite.

Three bottles cure the worst case of Impotency.

A few doses cure the low spirited.

One bottle restores mental power.

A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.

This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor, debilitated, worn-down, and despairing devotee of sensual pleasure.

I

K

The listless, enervated youth, the over-tasked man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility, or from weakness of a single organ, will all find immediate and permanent relief by the use of this Elixir or Essence of Life.

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They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.

N

They cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation.

They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis).

They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause and with it all the effects that spring from it.

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Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.

They may be safely used at any age, and at any period, EXCEPT DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS, during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallibly PREVENT pregnancy.

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ja11-tf ALFRED JENKS & SON.

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ja2-tf BEACH and PALMER Streets.

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ROOT AND HERB JUICES
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THROUGH IN TWO HOURS!!!
Four trains daily to Atlantic City.

On and after MONDAY, July 4, trains leave Vine street Ferry as follows:—
Mail, 7·30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached, 9·15 A. M.
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Atlantic Accommodation, 4·15 P. M.
Junction Accommodation, 5·30 P. M.
RETURNING LEAVES ATLANTIC.
Accommodation (Atlantic) 5·48 A. M.
Express, 7·08 A. M.
Freight, 11·50 A. M.
Mail, 4·48 P. M.
Junction Accommodation, 6·22 A. M.
Fare to Atlantic, $2·00. Round Trip Tickets (good only for the day and train on which they are issued) $3·00.
EXTRA HADDONFIELD TRAINS.
Leave Vine street 10·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield 1·45 P. M. and 2·45 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Mail train for Atlantic leaves Vine street 7·30 A. M.
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je30-tf JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.
The bar which was made last year has entirely disappeared, leaving the beach one of the most delightful on the coast.

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FOR CAPE MAY,
At 6 and 10 A. M. and at 4·30 P. M.
For Salem and Bridgeton, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Glassboro, at 6, 9, and 10 A. M., and 4 and 4·30 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, &c., at 6 and 9 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Cape May at 6 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·10 P. M.
Millville at 7·40 A. M., and 1·52 and 6·50 P. M.
Salem at 6 A. M. and 1·15 P. M.
Bridgeton at 6·15 A. M., 1·30 P. M.
Glassboro at 7·10 and 8·35 A. M., 2·23, 3·00 and 7·50 P. M.
Woodbury at 7, 7·40 and 8·54 A. M., and 2·50, 3·20, 5·05 and 8·12 P. M.
THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY,
Office No. 5 WALNUT Street, will call for and deliver Baggage, and attend to all the usual branches of Express business. *Heavy Articles* taken by 6 A. M. lines only, and must be sent to the office the evening previous. Perishable articles by this line must be sent before 5¾ A. M. A special messenger accompanies each train.
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SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ADDITIONAL TRAINS.
On and after MONDAY, June 13, 1864, Passenger Trains will leave the new Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson street, Philadelphia, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
7 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport.
9·15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
10·15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
3 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
3·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c.
4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.
5·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
11 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA
Leave Bethlehem at 6·20 A. M., 9·30 A. M., and 4·07 P. M.
Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 2·45 P. M., and 7 P. M.
Lansdale at 6 A. M.
Fort Washington at 11·25 A. M. and 2 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders may be left at No. 113 S. THIRD Street.
je13 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor.—The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, July 9th.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 16th.
ETNA, Saturday, July 23d.
And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency:—
First Cabin .... $80·00 Steerage .... $35·00
First Cabin to London 85·00 Steerage to London ... 34·00
First Cabin to Paris ... 95·00 Steerage to Paris ...... 40·00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90·00 Steerage to Hamburg .. 37·00
Passengers are also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown:—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steam-Ship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first Wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street, on Saturday, July 2, 1864.
The steamship NORMAN, Baker, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, July 9th, at 10 A. M., and the steamship SAXON, Matthews, from Boston for Philadelphia, on same day, at 4 P. M.
These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.
Insurances effected at one half the premium charged on sail vessels.
Freights taken at fair rates.
Shippers are requested to send Slip Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.
For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
ja1-tf No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M. and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

RAILROAD LINES.

1864. ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES. 1864.
The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' Lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
Will leave as follows, viz:— FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express 3 00
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, 2d Class Ticket ....
At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation 2 25
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Express 2 25
At 4 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) 1 75
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket 2 25
2d Class do. 1 50
At 7½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket 2 25
2d Class do. 1 50
For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 3·30 P. M.
For Flemington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, 5 P. M.
For Mount Holly, Evansville, and Pemberton, at 6 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M.
For Freehold at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 6 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3·30, 5 and 6 P. M. The 3·30 and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly and Burlington at 7 P. M.
Steamboat Trenton, for Bristol, Burlington, Beverly, Torresdale and Tacony, at 9·30 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—
At 4 A. M. (night) via Kensington and New York, Washington and New York Mail $3 25
At 11·15 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express 3 00
At 4·30 P. M. via Kensington and Jersey City Express 3 00
At 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York Express 3 00
Sunday lines leave at 4 A. M. and 6·45 P. M.
For Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 7·15 A. M. This line connects with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk at 3·30 P. M.
For Flemington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, at 5 P. M.
For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7·15 and 11·15 A. M., and 5 P. M.
For Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, at 9 A. M., 5, 5·45 and 8 P. M. The 9 A. M. Line runs to Bristol.
☞ For New York, and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The Cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each Train, run from the Depot.
Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.
Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at No. 3 Walnut street. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.
June 20, 1864.
LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA WILL LEAVE
From foot of Courtland street at 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden; at 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M., and 12 (Night) via Jersey City and Kensington.
From foot of Barclay street, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
From Pier No. 1, North River, at 12 M., 4 and 8 P. M. (Freight and Passengers) via Amboy and Camden.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW York and all the stations on the Camden and Amboy and connecting Railroads.
INCREASED DESPATCH.
The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company's Freight Lines for New York will leave Walnut street wharf, on and after January 8, daily (Sundays excepted), at 4 o'clock P. M.
Returning, the above Lines will leave New York at 1 and 4 P. M.
Freight must be delivered before 3½ P. M. to be forwarded the same day.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 12½ o'clock P. M. Small packages for Mount Holly received up to 2 o'clock P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
Increased facilities having been made for the transportation of LIVE STOCK, drovers are invited to try this route.
When stock is furnished in quantities of TWO CAR LOADS or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yards, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of the shipment.
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 228 S. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.
GEO. B. RAYMOND, Freight Agent,
ja5-tf Pier No. 1, North River, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after SUNDAY, June 19, 1864,
Passenger trains leave Philadelphia for
Baltimore at 4·30 (Express, Mondays excepted), 8·05 A. M., 12 M., 2·20 and 10·30 P. M.
Chester at 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 1·30, 2·20, 4·30, 6·00 and 11·00 P. M.
Wilmington at 4·30 (Mondays excepted), 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 1·30, 2·30, 4·30, 6·00 10·30 and 11·00 P. M.
New Castle at 8·05 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
Dover at 8·05 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
Milford at 8·05 A. M.
Salisbury at 8·05 A. M.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8·45, 9·40 A. M., (Express), 1·10 5·25 and 10·25 P. M.
Wilmington at 1·48, 6·45, 9 A. M., 12·24, 1, 1·45, 4·00, 4·33 7·20 and 9·10 P. M.
Salisbury at 1·00 P. M.
Milford at 3·35 P. M.
Dover at 6·30 A. M., and 4·55 P. M.
New Castle at 8·30 A. M. and 6·55 P. M.
Chester at 7·45, 9·40 A. M., 1·00, 2·20, 4·40, 5·00, 8·14, 9·40 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations at 10·25 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Dover and intermediate stations at 1·10 P. M.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 8·40 A. M., 3 and 11·05 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·30, 9·25 A. M., 3·35 and 11·40 P. M.
Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:—
Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 7·45 P. M.
SUNDAYS:—Only at 4·30 A. M., 10·30 P. M., from Philadelphia to Baltimore.
From Philadelphia to Wilmington at 4·30 A. M., 10·30 and 11·00 P. M.
From Wilmington to Philadelphia at 1·48 A. M. and 7·30 P. M. Only at 10·25 P. M., from Baltimore to Philadelphia.
ja4 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
AND
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING MAIL.
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Ephrata, Litiz, Columbia, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.
The train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., the Reading and Columbia Railroad for Ephrata, Litiz, and Columbia, and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with "Northern Central," "Cumberland Valley," and "Schuylkill and Susquehanna" trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Harrisburg, &c., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Central Railroad trains for Pittsburg, &c., Northern Central Railroad trains for Sunbury, Northumberland, Elmira, &c., and at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, &c.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving in Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·00 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 A. M., and Pottsville at 9·15 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·30 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., Pottsville at 2·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7 P. M.
Market trains, with a passenger car attached, leave Philadelphia at 1 P. M., for Reading and all way stations; leave Reading at 12, noon, and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 7·30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·40 A. M., and 12·45 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 7 P. M., passing Reading at 12 midnight, and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 6·30 A. M., passing Reading at 8·45 A. M., and arriving at New York at 1·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany these trains through, between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
Mail trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Mail trains for Harrisburg leave New York at 6 A. M. and 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·10 A. M. and 4·35 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 8·45 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·20 and 7·10 P. M. for Pinegrove only; returning from Harrisburg at 1·30 P. M., and from Pinegrove at 5·15 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $46·35 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new freight depot, BROAD and Willow STREETS.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 6 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE
On and after MONDAY, May 16, 1864, until further notice
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 P. M.
The 8·20 down, and the 3½ and 5½ trains up, do not stop on the Germantown Branch.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M.; 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill, 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4¾, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown, 5½, 7, 7·50, 9 and 11 A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6¼ and 9 P. M.
The 5½ train up will stop at Wissahickon, Manayunk, and Conshohocken only.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk, 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M.; 2, 5, 7, and 9½ P. M.
H. K. SMITH, General Superintendent,
my31 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the Trains will leave as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia, from the Depot, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, 8 A. M., 11·05 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., 6·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Depot changed from EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets, to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets.
Leave West Chester, from the Depot, on East MARKET Street, 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 4·45 P. M.
The cars of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company (Market street) will convey Passengers to and from the Philadelphia Depot.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 8 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., and West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M., connect with trains on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad for Oxford and intermediate points.
ja4-tf HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD 1864.
THE GREAT DOUBLE TRACK SHORT ROUTE TO THE WEST, NORTHWEST, AND SOUTHWEST.
Equipments and facilities for the safe, speedy, and comfortable transportation of passengers, unsurpassed by any route in the country.
Trains leave the Depot at ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, as follows:—
Mail Train at .... 7·25 A. M.
Fast Line at .... 11·25 A. M.
Through Express at .... 10·30 P. M.
Parkesburg Train, No. 1, at .... 10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train, No. 2, at .... 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at .... 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Train at .... 4·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation (leaves West Phila.), at 6·00 P. M.
Through Passengers by the Fast Line reach Altoona for supper, where will be found excellent accommodations for the night at the Logan House, and in the morning may take either the Philadelphia or Baltimore Express, each of which makes connections at Pittsburg for all points. A daylight view is thus afforded of the entire line and its magnificent scenery.
The Through Express Train runs daily; all the other trains daily, except Sundays.
FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
The Mail Train, Fast Line, and Through Express connect at Pittsburg with through trains on all diverging roads from that point, North to the Lakes, West to the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and South and Southwest to all points accessible by railroad. Through Tickets to Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Leavenworth, Kansas, Wheeling, Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, and all other principal points, and baggage checked through.
INDIANA BRANCH RAILROAD.
The Through Express, leaving at 10·30 P. M., connects at Blairsville intersection with a train on this road for Blairsville, Indiana, &c.
EBENSBURG AND CRESSON BRANCH RAILROAD.
The Through Express Train, leaving at 10·30 P. M., connects at Cresson, at 10·45 A. M., with a train on the road for Ebensburg. A train also leaves Cresson for Ebensburg at 8·45 P. M.
HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH ROAD.
The Mail Train at 7·25 A. M. and Through Express at 10·30 P. M., connect at Altoona with trains for Hollidaysburg at 7·55 P. M. and 8·00 A. M.
TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD BRANCH RAILROAD.
The Through Express Train, leaving at 10·30 P. M., connects at Tyrone with a train for Sandy Ridge and Philipsburg, and by Bald Eagle Valley Railroad for Port Matilda, Milesburg, and Bellefonte.
HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
The Through Express Train, leaving at 10·30 P. M., connects at Huntingdon with a train for Hopewell and Bloody Run at 6·56 A. M.
NORTHERN CENTRAL AND PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROADS.
For Sunbury, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, passengers taking the Mail Train at 7·25 A. M., and the Through Express at 10·30 P. M., daily except Sundays, go directly through, without change of cars between Philadelphia and Williamsport.
For YORK, HANOVER, and GETTYSBURG, the trains leaving at 8 A. M. and 2·30 P. M., connect at Columbia with trains on the Northern Central Railroad.
CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD.
The Mail Train at 7·25 A. M., and Through Express at 10·30 P. M., connect at Harrisburg with trains for Carlisle, Chambersburg, and Hagerstown.
WAYNESBURG BRANCH RAILROAD.
The trains leaving at 7·25 A. M. and 2·30 P. M., connect at Downingtown with train on this road to Waynesburg and all intermediate stations.
For further information apply at the Passenger Station, S. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.
JAMES COWDEN, Ticket Agent.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
For 1, 3, 6, 9, or 12 months, at very low rates, for the accommodation of persons living out of town, or located on or near the line of the road.
COUPON TICKETS.
For 26 trips between any two points, at about two cents per mile. These tickets are intended for the use of families traveling frequently, and are of great advantage to persons making occasional trips.
SCHOOL TICKETS.
For one or three months for the use of scholars attending school in the city.
WESTERN EMIGRATION.
An Emigrant Accommodation train leaves No. 137 Dock street daily (Sundays excepted), at 4 o'clock P. M., offering a comfortable mode of travel to families going West, at one-half the usual rate of fare. Particular attention is paid to baggage, for which checks are given, and baggage forwarded by the same train with passengers.
For full information, apply to
FRANCIS FUNK, Emigrant Agent,
No. 137 DOCK Street.
MANN'S BAGGAGE EXPRESS.
An agent of this reliable Express Company will pass through each train before reaching the depot, and take up checks and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Baggage will be called for promptly when orders are left at the Passenger Depot, Eleventh and Market streets. The traveling public are assured that it is entirely responsible.
FREIGHTS.
By this route freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from any points on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, by railroad direct, or to any point on the navigable waters of the West by steamers from Pittsburg.
The rates of freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies. Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
For freight contracts or shipping directions, apply to or address the Agents of the Company:—
S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., of Philadelphia.
D. A. STEWART, Pittsburg.
CLARKE & CO., Chicago.
LEECH & CO., No. 1 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York.
LEECH & CO., No. 77 Washington street, Boston.
WILLIAM BROWN, No. 80 North street, Baltimore, Agent Northern Central Railway.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
ENOCH LEWIS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANIES.
NOTICE.
On and after MONDAY, January 4, 1864, the Trains for New York, leaving Kensington Depot, Philadelphia, at 3·15 A. M. (Night), and 2·30 P. M., and the trains leaving New York at 8 A. M. and 7·30 P. M., will hereafter be run exclusively for the United States Mails and New York and Washington Passengers, and will not take in nor let out any passengers between said cities.
The 10 A. M. and 12 Midnight Lines from New York to Washington, and the 11·30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Lines from Washington to New York, will continue as at present, and carry passengers to and from the intermediate stations and Baltimore, Washington, and New York.
ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
Lines leave Philadelphia, from Kensington Depot, at 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M., and 12·30 midnight, and from Walnut Street Wharf (via Camden), at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M., for New York.
And leave New York, from foot of Courtlandt street, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., and 12 midnight, and from foot of Barclay street at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.
ja5-tf WM. A. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD 1864.
This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie.
It has been leased by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.
It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to Emporium (195 miles), on the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie (78 miles), on the Western Division.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Mail Train leaves .... 8·00 A. M.
Express Train leaves .... 10·00 P. M.
Cars run through WITHOUT CHANGE both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Baltimore and Lock Haven.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on the Express Train both ways.
For information respecting Passenger business, apply at the S. E. corner of Eleventh and Market streets.
And for Freight business, of the Company's Agents:—
S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Sixteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia.
J. W. Reynolds, Erie.
J. M. Drill, Agent, N. C. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOSEPH D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.
ja4-tf

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD, OPEN TO OXFORD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the trains will leave as follows:—

LEAVE EASTWARD. STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.	LEAVE WESTWARD. STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.
Oxford	6·40	3·35	Philadelphia	8·00	4·30
West Grove	6·57	3·52	West Chester	7·45	4·45
Avondale	7·08	4·01	W. C. Junction	9·08	5·40
Kennett	7·20	4·17	Concord	9·23	5·56
Chadd's Ford	7·42	4·41	Chadd's Ford	9·41	6·14
Concord	8·00	5·00	Kennett	10·05	6·37
W. C. Junction	8·15	5·15	Avondale	10·21	6·53
Philadelphia	9·27	6·26	West Grove	10·29	7·01
West Chester	8·30	6·10	Oxford	10·55	7·30

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia has been changed from Eighteenth and Market streets, to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, West Philadelphia. Market Street Passenger Railway Cars convey Passengers to and from the Depot.
Passengers go through without change of cars.
ja4 HENRY WOOD, Superintendent.

SALEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Running [illegible] trains, commencing FRIDAY, January 1, 1864:—
From Walnut Street Wharf at 9 A. M. [illegible] freight 12 M. Returning, leave Salem at 6 [illegible] M., 1·10 P. M. Freight daily each way.
[illegible] Kimber, [illegible] McComb, [illegible] Coffin, [illegible] Bayard, MORTON MILLS, [illegible] Jones, [illegible] Woodside.
Second Covered Pier above Walnut [illegible]
S. DELAWARE, President.
ja4-tf J. VAN RENSSELAER, Vice-President.
jel1-1m